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PRAVDA REPORTS LOMEYKO PRESS BRIEFING ON CDE

PM071027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held 6 September at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in connection with the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is resuming its work 11 September.

Speaking at the briefing, V.V. Lomeyko, spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Section, described the situation that has developed at the Stockholm Conference. Referring to the proposals by the USSR and the socialist countries, he noted that if all nuclear powers were to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and if a treaty on the nonuse of military force were concluded, this would constitute an enormous advance toward the restoration of trust between states.

The Soviet spokesman leveled criticism against the proposals made in Stockholm by the NATO countries, noting that they overemphasize limited military-technical measures aimed at achieving the "transparency" of the military activity of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. It is this stance, pursuing the goal of providing the NATO bloc with unilateral advantages, that raises obstacles to the achievements of positive results at the conference.

It was emphasized that the Soviet delegation is returning to Stockholm with the intentio of doing everything possible for the elaboration and adoption of measures that would actually help strengthen trust and security in Europe and actually reduce the level of military confrontation.

SEMEYKO: WEST 'MISREPRESENTS' NUCLEAR BALANCE

PM061545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences 1. Semeyko: "Fabrications Instead of Facts"]

[Text] The West has recently been making literally desperate attempts to present a distorted picture of the prevailing correlation between the nuclear means of the USSR and the United States and between those of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. One gets the impression that the U.S. and NATO leaders are busy not only speeding up the arms race, but also competing in a new "race" -- who will attribute the greatest superiority to the Soviet Union. In fact, U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, announced a "ninefold superiority." However, he has been outdistanced by Italy's deputy defense minister, [as published] S. Signori, who without batting an eye, rasied the correlation to 13:1 in the USSR's favor.

In actual fact, this propaganda is nothing new as regards either its nature or its orientation. Let us recall the late fifties. At that time, just before the next spurt in the buildup of nuclear potential, people in Washington screamed that the USSR was supposedly far ahead of America in numbers of strategic bombers. This was followed by a noisy campaign that the Soviet Union has allegedly attained an almost twentyfold superiority in numbers of ICBM's. All this was being done to justify the "need" for a powerful buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile potential at any cost. However, when the programs for such buildups were compiled, "it appeared" (and this was publicly admitted) that the U.S. intelligence department had, you see, "made a mistake.

The situation is exactly the same as regards the current correlation of forces. The only difference is that the latest, unprecedentedly large programs to build up strategic and "Eurostrategic" weapons are already in progress. Why have the new menacing assessments appeared just now? The reasons are obvious enough. On the one hand, they want to convince congress, their allies, and the public that the new U.S. spurt in the nuclear arms race is -- or so they claim -- justified and necessary.

On the other hand, the present noisy campaign pursues the goal of justifying the unrealistic and obstructionist U.S. stance in the sphere of curbing the nuclear arms race and, at the same time, presenting in a distorted light the defensive countermeasures that the Soviet Union has been forced to implement since December of last year for the sake of maintaining the equilibrium of nuclear forces. They claim that instead of taking these measures, the USSR ought to have disarmed unilaterally so as to "restore" equilibrium in nuclear might.

However, the existence of equilibrium is an undisputed and objective fact, no matter how the Americans and their NATO associates may try to deny it. Only 6 months ago, a report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to Congress admitted: "Approximate nuclear parity exists at present between the United States and the Soviet Union." The question is: Could anything at all have changed in this time? Of course not.

Even according to official U.S. data, the USSR and the United States have approximately equal quantities of warheads -- 7,500 each -- on their ground and sea-launched ballistic missiles. People in Washington often stress that ground-launched ICBM's account for about 70 percent of the USSR's warheads, while this figure is about 20 percent in the United States. However, this disparity in no way violates the balance of strategic potentials, because ballistic missiles on submarines and heavy bombers account for more than 80 percent of the U.S. warheads, which is several times more than in the corresponding components of the Soviet Strategic Forces. The USSR has more missiles, but the United States has four times as many heavy bombers and correspondingly more nuclear charges on them. Given the USSR's numerical superiority in delivery vehicles, the United States enjoys the advantage in the sphere of nuclear charges.

However, now people in the United States have decided to misrepresent the essence of the prevailing equilibrium. The methods are simple. Their calculations arbitrarily increase the number of Soviet strategic nuclear charges by including in this figure those charges which -- you see -- the Pentagon thinks could be acquired by the USSR in the long term if (!) all the corresponding Soviet ICBM's were to be armed with separable nose cones carrying the maximum number of MIRV's. They simultaneously deliberately reduce the number of U.S. charges by almost 2,000 units. If this were not enough, the medium-range bomber condenamed "Backfire" in the West is counted as part of the USSR strategic weapons, although, when signing the SALT II Treaty back in 1979, the United States itself accepted that this aircraft has nothing in common with strategic weapons. Furthermore: They pass over in silence the thousands of forward-based U.S. nuclear means which, being close to the USSR borders, are capable of striking targets deep inside Soviet territory. This is the machinery of deception when evaluating the nature of the strategic nuclear confrontation. It has been set in motion in order to "legitimately" deploy hundreds of the latest delivery vehicles and to practically double (by bringing up to 20,000) the number of strategic charges by the end of the current decade.

There is also deception as regards the balance of nuclear means in Europe. It is claimed that the USSR has allegedly achieved "significant quantitative superiority" in medium-range nuclear means. They use special methods to prove this. According to them, by deploying the SS-20 missiles, the Soviet Union has significantly increased the number of warheads because each one of these missiles carries three warheads.

However, they overlook the fact that given the approximately equal number of medium-range nuclear means (about 1,000 for each side), NATO enjoys a 50 percent advantage in the number of charges on delivery vehicles. Something else that is also overlooked is the fact that prior to the deployment of the SS-20, the USSR had 600 missiles in the West, while now it has only 473 (about one-half of which are old), and that the total yield of all charges has been almost halved in this time.

The USSR's stance is that the level of medium-range nuclear weapons must be radically reduced in such a way that the balance of force remains unaltered. This means that, in the first place, new U.S. first-strike missiles must not be deployed in Europe. Second, both sides must include in their calculations all nuclear means of corresponding range without any exceptions.

Back in time, the Soviet Union proposed to reduce the number of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles approximately threefold (to 300 units) with an equal subceiling for missiles. In doing this, it was prepared to have its medium-range missiles carry no more warheads than Britain and France would have on their missiles in any agreed period. Since at the time of the talks they had 420-430 and each SS-20 missile has three warheads, this meant that the USSR was agreeing to leave only 140 missile launchers in Europe, that is, sever fewer than Britain and France had (162).

Washington, however, rejected these constructive proposals for the sake of proceeding with the deployment of its own first-strike missiles, Pershing II and cruise missiles, in West Europe. Thus, by starting their deployment, it wrecked the Geneva talks.

There is unscrupulous manipulation of far-fetched figures to prove the Warsaw Pact's alleged "nuclear superiority" over NATO. For example, the Warsaw Paxt is credited, with out any reason to do so, with tactical air force aircraft with a range of 300-500 km, in other words, aircraft that do not form part of medium-range means. At the same time, they exclude from calculations on the NATO side thousands of nuclear-armed aircraft " (Mirage-IV A, Super-Etandard, Tornado, F-16, Jaguar, Buccaneer, and others), as well as all carrier-based aircraft. To put it in a nutshell, this is in breach of the elementa logic of objective strategic analysis in order to prove at any cost the unprovable: tha the United States and NATO are allegedly lagging in the correlation of nuclear forces.

All this is done in order to ultimately cover up the real intentions of the inspirers and organizers of the "crusade" against socialism and their counting on undermining the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium by way of a totally unrestrained arms race, held to be nothing more than just a "modernization" of these arms. However, both the discourses about "modernization" and the numerical manipulations are simply fig leaves under which the U.S. and NATO leaders are trying to hide their real schemes. The very same schemes that President Reagan blurted out in his monstrous anti-Soviet "joke," which caused an explosion of angry indignation everywhere in the world.

Fabrications are no arguments when examing the exceptionally important, both politicall and militarily, question of the correlation of nuclear might between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We can describe as a fabrication not only the claim that the USSR and the Warsaw Pact have supposedly attained some kind of military superiority, but also the assertion that they are supposedly pursuing such superiority. The USSR and the Warsaw Pact have no intention of undermining the prevail ing equilibrium of forces. This is why the USSR defensive countermeasures are only adequate to counter the additional threat posed by the "Euromissiles" against the Soviet Union's territory. These countermeasures do not go beyond the framework of ensuring th security of the USSR and its allies.

If people in the United States and NATO consider that another round of the arms race and its covering propaganda hullabaloo can influence the USSR's stance, they are profoundly mistaken. The attempts by the aggressive forces of imperialism to disrupt the prevailing military-strategic balance and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are completely in vain. The USSR will continue to respond to such attempts with corresponding countermeasures to safeguard its legitimate interests. The world public perceived the Soviet Union's successful tests of ground-launched long-range cruise missiles as a forced countermeasure aimed at maintaining the military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as the USSR Ministry of Defense statement says.

The U.S. and NATO course aimed at building up their military potential and deploying new types of nuclear weapons, especially in Europe, is fraught with the increased threat of war. This not only fails to consolidate the security of North Atlantic bloc countries and the United States itself but, on the contrary, results in its weakening. Immediate retribution awaits any aggressor who would encroach on the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

BEGLOV: U.S. MUST AGREE TO SPACE ARMS MORATORIUM

LD070318 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] We follow now with another commentary by Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY:

The statement made by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko about the need to restore elements of trust in Soviet-American relations has attracted great international attention. This statement, made as it was at a ceremony to present Soviet cosmonauts with state decorations, linked the issue of a Soviet-American dialogue with the vital task of preventing an arms race in space. The Soviet Union believes that now is the time to prevent a race in space weapons, as it has not yet got underway, and thereby achieve what has not been done with regard to other types of weapons. The two countries can open negotiations on the issue as the Soviet Union proposed at the end of this June, given the will to withdraw space from all military programs. The two sides can prove that their desire to hold talks and make progress at them is sincere by imposing a moratorium as of the beginning of the talks on the testing and deployment of offensive space weapons as the Soviet Union has already done with regard to anti-satellite weapons. There also must be a desire to hold talks on that specific issue, that is, preventing space militarization. The Soviet proposal is still standing. This country has urged Washington to realize that the badly needed trust in relations between the two countries cannot be restored if they fail to adopt a concerted approach to talks or agree about what talks should be held for.

Let us take a look at the events that have taken place in the past 44 months. After a great deal of maneuvering, Washington had to take a seat at the negotiation table in 1982. During the talks, it transpired that it had anything but reaching an agreement on its mind. Its aim at the strategic weapon limitation talks became immediately clear. Washington set out to secure superiority over the Soviet Union in new generation, highly accurate, and mobile nuclear weapon delivery systems. To gain that end, it was dragging its feet at Geneva so as to force the Soviet Union to face the accomplished fact of the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Now the Soviet Union proposed that the two countries hold talks on space weapons. Washington has so far only indicated that it wants to stall these talks, too, by linking them to other problems. The situation is fraught with a grave danger to world peace. That grave danger can only be removed through meaningful and honest talks.

Talks on space weapons must be aimed at ruling out an arms race in space from the very beginning. Talking about allowing space militarization to go ahead within certain limits, as the United States side implied when it speaks of limiting or banning one type of space weapons or another, is absolutely pointless.

The American leaders must make up their minds whether they are prepared to move towards restoring trust between the two countries, to renounce at least one type of weapon so dangerous to peace, and learn to hold talks on a footing of equality and equal security.

Levin Stresses Soviet Stand

LD070352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign mass media are devoting much attention to the 5 September address by Comrade Chernenko in presenting awards to Soviet cosmonauts. It is stressed that the Soviet Union favors space being an arena of peaceful cooperation between states, regardless of their social order, rather than an arena of military rivalry. Here is Viktor Levin at the microphone:

In the last few days the Soviet Union has confirmed its principled position on the highest level on the question of preventing the militarization of space, and has twice called on the United States to show political far-sightedness and evaluate the constructive approach of the Soviet Union at its true worth. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke of this in his answers to PRAVDA, which were published 2 September, and in his address in presenting awards to the cosmonauts. With all justification, the peace-loving public regarded the statements by the Soviet leader as a new, graphic manifestation of the genuine striving of the Soviet Union to achieve an agreement with the United States on the prevention of a space arms race before it is too late.

If the arms race spreads to space, then the risk of military catastrophe may increase sharply. At the same time, the prospects for the limitation and reduction of armaments as a whole will be undermined. Therefore, the Soviet Union now sees its prime task as being to securely close all channels, without exception, for the militarization of space. In practical terms, this means that neither manned nor unmanned systems, weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, or any other kind -- must be taken into or deployed in space. Space weapons of whatever kind of siting must not be created, tested, or deployed, either for antimissile defense, for antisatellite means, or for use against targets on earth or in the air.

The use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth, as well as from earth with respect to targets in space, must be banned forever, the 29 June statement by the Soviet Government stressed.

The constructive nature of the Soviet Union's approach and its good will are confirmed by the fact that our country unilaterally announced a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space while other countries act in the same manner. We intend to consolidate and develop this position. Appealing to the United States to begin talks without delay on the prevention of militarization of space, we simultaneously put forward a proposal to establish a moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space weapons on a mutual basis, and beginning from the date of the beginning of talks. Our state and party, Comrade Chernenko stressed, are convinced of the vital necessity of seeing to it that space be peaceful and only peaceful. We would like to hope that the United States will understand the necessity of taking joint measures to prevent the militarization of space.

Kornilov Hits U.S. Propaganda Game

LD071209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Sep 84

["Washington's Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The nearer we get to the presidential election, the more actively the Washington administration tries to present itself as an adherent of limiting the arms race, trying to create the impression that it is supposedly displaying "flexibility" on the question of preventing the militarization of space. Speaking at a Washington press conference in this connection, White House spokesman Speakes expressed himself in such a way as to assert that the United States was ready and may go to Vienna...

Naturally, Washington's representatives may go to Vienna. However, the logical question is: What for? As is known, the USSR, which is actively and consistently in favor of ensuring that space is peaceful and only peaceful, has proposed starting Soviet-American talks in Vienna on excluding the possibility of spreading the arms race to space, and completely refraining from strike space systems, including anti-satellite weapons. In other words, to hold talks to ensure that there is no military threat to the earth from space, and to space from the earth, and from space itself.

The Soviet Union proposes as an urgent step, simultaneously with the start of talks, that a mutual moratorium be established on the testing and deployment of space strike systems.

Such are the proposals of the Soviet side: precise and clear. But what is the position of the U.S.? Those in Washington are not short of verbal assurances about a readiness to hold talks, but in effect they are busy with other matters: They give the impression that they do not understand the essence and meaning of the Soviet proposals, and insist that the issues that should be examined in Vienna are those concerning nuclear weapons in general, that is, those issues on which a dialogue, which was broken off by the U.S. itself, has already been held in Geneva. In other words, they are playing a despicable propagandist game over the question of space. However, at the same time they continue to push forward with the development and implementation of space arms plans.

The facts testify that the U.S. Administration's approach to the problem of the militarization of space, and accordingly, to the aims of the talks, is directly opposed to the Soviet approach. Thus, with what aim, we repeat, does Mr Speakes declare the "readiness" of the U.S. representatives to come to Vienna? Talks are not needed for the sake of talks, but to reach accords that would prevent a space arms race. However, Washington obviously has no wish to reach such accords and, furthermore, is opposing such a possibility in every way although it is more than evident that accord on this problem would be vitally important for humanity and might to a certain extent bring to Soviet-U.S. relations elements of mutual trust which are so missing in them.

BOGACHEV: U.S. 'PREPARING FOR CHEMICAL WAR'

LD061731 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Washington Preparing for Chemical War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

For 50 years now the United States has been categorically refusing to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of toxic agents in war.

Washington's attitude to one of the most abominable means of warfare has been determined and is determined to this day by the concept of the leadership of the U.S. military department, of waging war operations at a considerable distance from the U.S. territory. In the missile age the Pentagon naively believes that it will be able to use chemical weapons in Europe and in the Far East without risking a reply chemical strike at the territory of the USA. U.S. strategists hold that the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the U.S. territory for chemical weapons delivery is inexpedient for tactical and technical considerations.

In its "concepts of the use of chemical weapons" the Pentagon proceeds from the view that toxic agents will give considerable tactical advantages to the side that is the first to use them against the enemy unprepared for chemical defence. This characteristic of chemical weapons is fully in keeping with the requirements of the U.S. first-strike strategy.

American military specialists have also calculated meticulously that in conditions of a large-scale operation against civilian population the "processing" of a square kilometre of the territory by means of chemical weapons, that is destruction of everything living on it, would cost the USA one 2,000th of what it would have to spend on conventional weapons.

It is precisely for considerations stemming from the U.S. strategic concepts, in the hope of obtaining unilateral military advantages that Washington to this day refuses any serious measures aimed at the banning of tests and the production of chemical weapons.

A large-scale five-year programme of the "renewal of chemical potential" had been adopted in the United States. It is intended to spend up to 10,000 million dollars for its implementation from 1983 to 1987.

The Pentagon intends to increase the present huge U.S. arsenals of toxic agents to five million units of chemical ammunition.

Seeking to justify the unrestrained build-up of the U.S. chemical potential Washington is not averse to using the most unsavoury methods. Clearly with the Pentagon's prompting, American journalist Jack Anderson notorious for his sordid anti-Soviet falsehoods recently published in the READER'S DIGEST a lengthy article on the Soviet Union's preparation for chemical war. Seeking to impart a semblance of trustworthiness to his absurd allegations, Anderson makes broad recourse to names, dates, geographic names. One small detail in his writings, however, throws light on the sources of his "sensational information". The author writes that one of the most horrible Soviet toxic agents is named "Lebeda". This is the Russian for a weed which grows near garbage heaps. A cynic from the anti-Soviet emigrant scum angry at his masters, apparently, pulled Anderson's leg, taking advantage of the fact that he has no command of Russian.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM061050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] The Lessons of History

The first two leaves of the calendar for September bring to mind events that stand out in this country's annals, events simultaneously causing both sorrow and optimism. The Hitlerite hordes invaded Poland at dawn on 1 September 1939. The conflagration of World War II flared up, a war unprecedented in scale, bitterness, and number of victims. Six years later, on 2 September 1945, representatives of militarist Japan signed the act of unconditional capitulation. The war was over.

People of good will in different countries solemnly mark the memorable dates of the heroic struggle for freedom against the fascist yoke. Our friends in the CSSR joyfully celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. They spoke with profound gratitude about the noble liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which made the decisive contribution to the routing of fascism.

Many people reflect on the lessons of World War II. The main lesson is that the struggle against war must be waged before the war has begun. Joint active measures by all peace-loving states and peoples are needed to counter the most aggressive forces of imperialism. Hitler could have been halted -- evidence of this is contained in numerous documents culled from archives. But the reactionary circles in Britain, France, and the United States, while appeasing the aggressor, urged him on to armed adventures. The Fuehrer's brutal anti-Sovietism suited them, just like his promises, contained in "Mein Kampf," "to strike against Russia in alliance with England."

Perhaps now it would not be out of order to remind those Western hypocrites who hold themselves to be the Poles' "traditional friends": In September 1939 their predecessors calmly left Poland to be torn apart by the Hitlerite hordes. Here is an admission by Congressman Lyndon Johnson, who became U.S. President in 1963: "The United States, Britain, and France could have prevented Poland's defeat had there been a common resolve to halt the aggression." But the influential circles in Western countries were preoccupied with hopes that, having crushed that country, Hitler's armies would be in good position to attack the USSR. THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, mouthpiece of the U.S. Republican Party, pontificated with cynical frankness on this issue at the time: "The question is not where the borders of Germany, Poland, or Czechoslovakia will be, but where the border between Europe and communism will lie. The main issue of the war is whether Germany will rejoin the Western states as a defender of the West." Having lost all sense of realism, the Western instigators miscalculated: After enslaving Poland, Hitler turned against the West, crushed France and subjected Britain to the most fierce air raids. The leaders of the West today are unwilling to draw sober conclusions from the objective lessons of history. U.S. President Reagan has publicly "rejected" the results of World War II and especially the borders in postwar Europe. All-out "drang" (pressure) is being exerted on history in Bonn. Calls to smash the European borders can be heard at revanchist gatherings.

It is possible to say that much in the practice of today's aggressive imperialist forces is not new, that previous generations have seen something very similar. Primitive anticommunism remains the same, regardless of whether it is preached in German or English.

The claim to world domination, whether made on this side of the Atlantic or the other, threatens universal peace. The great-power slogan "America -- No 1" which was heard at the recent Republican Party convention in Dallas, is like an echo of the call "Deutschland ueber alles." Who can tell the difference between the official NATO doctrine of a first "disabling" strike and the "blitzkrieg" concept? And, as regards the big lie about a "Soviet military threat," it is invented on a daily basis as if in line with the raving fuehrer's former recommendation that "the large mass of people.. will more easily fall for a big lie than a small one."

History reminds us of the hopelessness of unrestrained militarism and adventurism, as well as of the need for vigilance and a resolute rebuff to the warmongers.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes in his replies to PRAVDA's questions, which are published today: "...No matter how much the United States flexes its military muscle, it will not succeed in changing the world, nor will the world start living in the American fashion."

"What is needed is a transition to the policy of realism, commonsense, and business-like cooperation in resolving the tasks facing mankind."

Nuclear-Free Zones Are No Utopia.

The growing concern of people the world over with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe is manifested in the movement to create nuclear-free zones. The creation of these zones is an important trend in the struggle to strengthen security. However, such zones are no utopia.

Let us recall that it was the Soviet state that initiated the creation of such zones in 1956.

Broad public and political circles are becoming increasingly aware that the creation of nuclear-free zones would contribute to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to lowering the level of military confrontation and -- in conjunction with other disarmament measures -- would help curb the arms race. Certain real results have been achieved in the tense diplomatic struggle that has been going on for many years. International treaties have been concluded to turn the entire sixth continent -- Antarctica -- outer space, and the seabed into environments free of nuclear weapons. The Tlatelolco Treaty banned these weapons in Latin America.

Finland. Sweden, and other countries have put topical questions about creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe on the agenda. Similar proposals can be heard in Africa, the Near East, and Southeast Asia. The question of establishing such zones in Europe is especially urgent. It is on this continent that large stocks of mass-destruction weapons have accumulated, and it is here that the two largest military groupings confront one another. This is why the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in the north and center of the continent and in the Balkans are highly important.

The urgency of these proposals increased sharply following the start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range means -- first-strike weapons -- in a number of NATO countries. Specialists from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute point out that the flight trajectory of U.S. cruise missiles based in Britain and Italy would also pass over Sweden, Finland, and the Balkan Peninsula countries. Central Europe would become a sphere of increased danger.

Examples of goodwill have been made by the Soviet Union, which has given exceptionally important pledges: not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, nor to use them against states that have renounced the manufacture and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. These very important initiatives have also provided a strong boost to the nuclear-free zone movement.

But why has there been no provision for such zones under international law, although entire groups of states are advocating this? The stumbling block is the stance of Washington and some of its partners. In order to distract attention they claim that zones free of nuclear weapons would disturb the balance of military forces in the USSR's favor. This story is just brazen deception. The point is that the Pentagon considers Europe "the most likely theater of military operations" where, according to official NATO doctrine, the United States is prepared to be the first to deliver nuclear strikes in the event of a conflict, without, of course, sparing the neutral or nonaligned countries. The revelation by Harvard University expert S. Miller is noteworthy: "If a nuclear war were to start, the northern flank (where Sweden and Finland are situated -- S.V.) could become the main theater of military operations."

Naturally, such ominous prospects generate a protest from peace-loving countries and intensify the inclination toward the creation of nuclear-free zones.

The transatlantic militarists received yet another unpleasant surprise a few days ago. The active phase of the struggle for freedom from nuclear weapons opened in yet another part of the world. Basic agreement was reached at the Tuvalu forum of South Pacific countries on the main provisions of a treaty proclaiming the region a nuclear-free zone. Earlier, New Zealand and Vanuatu closed their territory to nuclear-armed ships and aircraft. All this caused definite embarrassment in Washington. After all, such actions trump the cards of the Pentagon's planners who had intended a sharp buildup of nuclear might in the Pacific.

Where Man's Well-Being Is a Concern

Perhaps nothing shows Washington's ignorance and inability to realistically look at the state of affairs more vividly than the illusory hope of "exhuasting" and "wearing down" the Soviet Union through the arms race being stepped up by the United States. These hopes have been repeatedly expressed at the highest levels in the U.S. capital. For example, on 16 October 1981 President Reagan made a stunning statement which even had "hard-line" Sovietologists tearing their hair. He said: "The Russians cannot significantly increase their military production because they have already put their people on a starvation diet of sawdust." THE WASHINGTON POST immediately cited this quotation as an example of the White House boss' extreme ignorance. "The President did not name the source of his reference to sawdust diet," was the sarcastic remark by a newspaper not friendly toward our country. "Where does he get his ideas? Why doesn't a single one of his advisers have the courage to tell him about his delusions?"

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution to reduce the state retail prices of a number of mass consumer goods as of 1 September this year has again put the anti-Soviet malevolents in a shameful position. This was truly a cold shower for hot heads!

Yesterday we saw yet more specific proof of our party's and the Soviet state's constant concern for the working people's well-being. Special attention is drawn by the greater concern for children.

This brings to mind the figurative expression that children are the only privileged class in the Soviet Union.

Stepan Cohen, political science professor at Princeton University, wrote: "Despite serious shortages, the USSR has created a system of increasing prosperity that includes free secondary education, medical services, pensions, housing maintenance and construction subsidies, and production subsidies for food products for truly all citizens." Although a shortage of some mass consumer goods exists, the scientist goes on to note, "ordinary citizens live better than ever before in many respects."

Isn't it high time for the transatlantic busybodies to look at themselves? The Republicans are giving demagogic assurances in the election campaign that Americans have started to live better during the years they have been in power. But what about the viewpoint of ordinary citizens. The latest opinion poll shows that 62 percent of Americans describe Reagan as "the President of the rich." The majority considers the Administration unconcerned with the working people.

These conclusions are confirmed by statistics. Since the incumbent administration came to power in January 1981, 30 million Americans have experienced the tragic consequences of unemployment. Now the army of "redundant people" includes 8.5 million fully unemployed, 5.3 million on part-time working, and 1.5 million "no-hopers," in other words, those having lost the hope of finding work. The number of farm bankruptcies has trebled.

The U.S. Administration is boasting that it has succeeded in "curbing inflation." In actual fact inflation is continuing, although the rate has fallen for a certain time, and the inflation spiral is rising rather steeply in the long run. A few days ago the Department of Commerce announced that prices rose 31.4 percent in 1979-1983. According to estimates by the business circles' journal FORTUNE, this year's U.S. inflation rate will reach 6.5 percent, and will register approximately the same rise next year. Other forecasters speak of higher figures.

Due to the inordinately high prices of basic goods, millions of Americans are undernourished, huddled together in slums, while 2 million are without a roof over their heads because they cannot afford the fabulous rents.

No, I did not meet any Americans who had gone on a "sawdust diet" during my recent trip to the United States. But people examining the contents of dustbins, lines at charity-run soup kitchens, and the eviction from their apartments straight onto the street of people who cannot pay -- these are daily occurrences in America's cities. Under Reagan 5 million Americans have fallen to the bottom of the ladder -- below the poverty line. The number of poor people is approaching 35 million. And even the "lucky" workers do not have it too easy: their real incomes have fallen 3.5 percent in 4 years.

The most tragic aspect is that children have become the first victims of Reaganomics. Here are the data from the Congressional Research Service: Following the cutbacks in social programs the number of destitute children has risen to 331,000. The President himself admitted in a rare outburst of frankness: "We are literally wasting America's most valuable resources -- our future generation." But after such a heartrending speech, he calmly deleted an article on aid for needy children from the draft budget.

There is no way one can say that American children are a privileged class. Privileges are enjoyed by the monopolists, whose profits in the first half of this year rose again, this time by 25-30 percent.

John Glenn, now a senator, fearlessly flew into space. But, back on American soil, he looked around and shuddered: "Administration officials have turned their backs on those who are most in need of help and have closed their eyes to the suffering of the poor. Indifference toward people is the main feature of this administration."

True humanism is not to be seen in election campaign rhetoric but in actual reality. And the reality is this: Under socialism the man of labor is above everything else, under capitalism he is either at the bottom rung or at the bottom of society.

U.S. VETOES UN RESOLUTION ON LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY

LD070203 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 6 TASS - TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The United States has again showed itself to the international community as an immediate accomplice and instigator of the Israeli aggressors and a sworn enemy of the Arab peoples and the interests of peace and justice in the Middle East. During the vote in the U.N. Security Council, which discussed at Lebanon's request the situation in the Middle East, the United States was the only country to vote against a draft resolution urging strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The banditry and terror perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon, which they are trying to dismember and turn into a staging area for aggression against neighbouring states, was strongly denounced in the Security Council. Many delegates pointed out that direct responsibility for the crimes of the Tel Aviv expansionists was borne by their "strategic partner," Washington.

Today's U.S. veto in the Security Council can also be qualified as encouragement of the invaders to continue their policy of expansion and terror in the forcibly seized lands in violation of every international law and regulation.

Vote, U.S. Mideast Policy Hit

LD070719 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- The United States proved to be the only country which has voted at the U.N. Security Council against the draft resolution which calls for strict respect for sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon within the framework of its internationally recognized frontiers. Fourteen Security Council members voted for the resolution.

Brigandage and terror of Israeli occupationists in Lebanon, which they seek with U.S. support to dismember and turn into a springboard of aggression against neighbouring states, has been denounced at the Security Council. As was noted by the Security Council president, Zimbabwe's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Elleck Mashingaidze, the Israeli occupation of a third of the Lebanese territory is a component part of its plans of expansion at the expense of neighbouring countries.

He emphasized that the interests of peace and security in the Middle East called for undelayed withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, formation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

Many delegates noted that direct responsibility for crimes of Tel Aviv expansionists is borne by their "strategic partner" -- Washington which does not conceal the intention to render Lebanon lifeless and to weaken it, and to turn it into an American-Israeli protectorate. They denounced the United States as an accomplice and inspirer of the policy of state terrorism and brigandage in the Middle East.

The U.S. veto was the cause of indignation of the Security Council members. As was stated by Syria's permanent Representative at the United Nations Diya' Allah al-Fattah, this step can be qualified only as encouragement of Israel for continuation of crimes that can be compared only with Nazi criminal deeds.

Washington's policy in the Middle East is overtly directed against Arab stats which was reaffirmed once again by its stand at the Security Council, said First Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR at the United Nations Richard Ovinnikov. In the past three years and a half the United Staes resorted to veto eight times at the Security Council, thus coming out against the interests of Arab countries and peoples, against peace in th Middle East. Washington's veto is encouragement of the Israeli occupationists for continuation of the policy of atrocities and brigandage. It fully discloses the falsity of U.S. assertions on its "interest" in a fair settlement of the Middle East problem.

PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR MAJOR 39TH UN ASSEMBLY TASK

LD061129 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Competent Soviet circles believe that the 39th session of the UN General Assembl opening 18 September, will face important problems, says the NOVOSTI press agency in a statement published here in Moscow.

The major task of the session is to search for ways to prevent a nuclear war. A solutio to this pressing issue could be promoted if the nuclear powers pledge not to be the firs to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has already made this pledge unilaterally. It also vowed not to use nuclear arms against countries which refrain from having either their own or somebody else's nuclear weapons. Besides, the Soviet Union recently suggested that the nuclear powers be guided in their relations by certain norms in order to avert a global conflict.

UN COMMITTEE SESSION ON NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD070450 Moscow TASS in English 0422 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- Tass correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The session of the U.N. Committee on Information, which has been resumed here, is devote to a solution of topical problems in the field of international information exchanges which would serve the interests of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples. On an instruction of the U.N. General Assembly, the committee members are to work out recommendations with a view to creating a new order in the field of information based or democratic principles.

A majority of the committee members point out that the now existing information order in the world is of unfair character through the fault of the imperialist power. Unlike the imperial stand of the West, the delegations of the USSR and other socialist states suggest adopting recommendations on the need for the use of mass media in the interests of strengthening peace and building trust between peoples, and on the inadmissibility of psychological warfare against other states, and of militarist propaganda.

Issues of Debate

AU051159 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Y. Kashlov, doctor of philosophical sciences, head of the USSR delegation to the session of the UN Information Committee: "The Adherents and the Opponents of a New Information Order; A Potent Instrument for Influencing People"]

[Text] Each session of the UN General Assembly considers several questions connected with the international exchange of information and with UN activity in this sphere. The upcoming 39th session, which opens in New York on 18 September, will not be an exception. On the agenda of that session will be the UN secretary general's speech on these questions, the UNESCO director general's speech, a UN Information Committee report, and consideration of the UN resolution entitled: Questions Pertaining to Information. One must note that the discussion pertaining to this problem has been very trenchant in recent years, clearly revealing the polarization of the standpoints of the UN member-countries. Judging by the results of the UN Information Committee, held last June and July in New York, this situation may also repeat itself this fall.

Let us recall that the Information Committee, which is a body of the UN General Assembly, is comprised of 67 countries. On the Committee's agenda is discussion of the UN contribution to the struggle for a new international information order, and the discussion of the UN Secretariat's information activity. According to the results of the deliberations of these questions, the General Assembly is to work out concrete recommendations.

This year, for the first time in its existence, the Committee did not succeed in working out such a recommendation. This can be explained by the West's sharper line, headed by the United States, vis-a-vis the socialist and developing countries, with regard to many questions including the problems of information. They more harshly strove than ever before to thwart discussion on the introduction of a new information order (some Western representatives demanded that this problem be completely struck from the agenda of UN deliberations), and wanted to establish the principle of a "free flow of information," under the mantle of which an extensive information-cultural expansion of imperialism in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has been perpetrated for decades now. At the same time, individual developed capitalist countries demanded restrictions on the information activity of the UN itself, because in the key questions -- questions of war and peace -- they are taking a stance in that organization that exposes them in the eyes of the international public as opponents to easing tension and peaceful coexistence.

At the New York session, the developing countries again forcefully posed the question of abolishing "information imperialism" and its consequences. It was said that in the development of information and technical communication instruments, the gulf between the developing and developed countries is not only not narrowing in many respects, but, on the contrary, getting wider. And this is happening despite the fact that domestic national telegraph agencies and radio stations have been established in many developing countries in recent years and the number of newspapers has increased. The organization of the press agencies of the nonaligned countries (already consisting of more than 80 agencies) as well as the regional associations established in recent years, such as the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA), the Panafrican News Agency (PANA), and many others, are gaining strength.

However, the problem is that these agencies do not have an adequate information [spravodajska] network of their own beyond the borders of their countries and, as was formerly the case, must make use of foreign (mainly monopolist) sources of information. On the other hand, their limited material-financial potential does not allow them to keep pace with the frenzied developments in the communication technology field, which today entails the use of electronics, satellites, and so forth.

Representatives of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have again declared that the knot of problems surrounding information can only be unraveled by creating a new international information order. To do that, one has to first increase international assistance to the developing countries for the creation of national mass information systems and second, has to work out principles of the exchange of information on an international level that would ensure the sovereignty of the developing countries and their equality in this sphere, and which would safeguard these countries against external propagandist expansion. In both these respects, according to the view of the socialists and the majority of the developing countries, the UN and its institutions can play an active role.

In this conneciton, the representatives of these countries made use of the New York session to again express their support for UNESCO on primarily the questions of mass information, and defended this authoritative organization against attacks and blackmail from the United States and some of its allies. They also called for strengthening support for the international program of the development of communications (MPRK) that works under UNESCO's aegis and sets itself the task of collecting resources to provide aid to the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in setting up their own information agencies and training national journalist cadres.

The problem of information, as one of the contemporary global problems, cannot be successfully resolved without halting the arms race and without transferring the resources thus saved for the needs of the peaceful development of states. After all, it is no secret that under the present tense conditions, the developing countries are also forced to expend huge resources for armaments, totaling up to $100 billion annually. To this one must add the persistant unequal economic relations between the capitalist and developing countries, the consequence of which is that the foreign debt of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America already exceeds $800 billion. Where then, under these conditions, can the developing countries get the resources, moreover the very great resources, to set up their own modern mass information systems?

In this connection, the Soviet delegation directed the attention of the participants in the session of the UN Information Committee to the documents adopted at the economic summit of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow, especially to the declaration: Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation. "The resources freed as a consequence of reduced military expenditure," the declaration states, "would be used for economic and social development, including assistance to the developing countries."

In the view of the socialist countries, a further general and very topical task -- to put an end to the use of channels of information for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign nations and for "psychological warfare" -- is very closely connected with the task of restructuring the exchange of information in the spirit of the demands of the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

At the New York session, the delegations of the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, and GDR firmly condemned the diversionary activity of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and the plans for putting the American anti-Cuban Radio Marti into operation. They also directed attention to Washington's dangerous plans regarding launching "television aggression" against other nations with the help of a communication satellite system, the setting up of which is now being pushed through by American "information imperialism."

In this way, the stands of the adherents and opponents of the new international information order clashed at the UN Information Committee session. Delegations of some developed capitalist countries categorically rejected the recommendations submitted by the developing and socialist countries, UNESCO, and so forth, supporting this order. The consequence was that the session's draft documents were not approved. The countries have decided to hold several additional sessions of the Committee at the beginning of September, and then submit everything to the UN General Assembly for assessment.

Thus, we are facing another round of a bitter battle over the problems of information between the majority of countries -- the developing and socialist countries -- and a certain group of capitalist powers tenaciously striving to dictate their will to mankind from the imperatorial positions of the past.

LAW OF SEA CONVENTION SESSION ENDS IN GENEVA

LD070158 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The second session of the preparatory commission for an international body for sea bed and an international law of the sea tribunal has closed in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The participants in the session discussed questions in connection with preparations for the coming into force of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, which is designed, in particular, to regulate the use of the world ocean and of its resources.

On the eve of opening of the session, the USA, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Japan made an attempt to secure for themselves special conditions for prospecting and exploiting the mineral resources of the seas, by signing a provisional agreement on questions of deep water areas of sea bed. The "Group of 77" and the socialist countries have strongly criticized this deal and stressed that it is in conflict with the convention and therefore is unlawful.

It was pointed out at the session that the eight capitalist countries, which concluded it, would thus like to legalise the seizure and division of the most promising sectors of the international sea bed area by the major Western mining companies in violation of the decisions of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

In the course of the session, the allies of the United States, which did not sign the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention and do not participate in the preparatory commission, did their utmost to protract the resolution of a number of important issues so as to delay the establishment of an international body for sea bed and an international law of the sea tribunal, a TASS correspondent was told by I.K. Kolosovskiy, head of the Soviet delegation. Yet, due to the efforts of the developing and socialist countries, all the main issues on the agenda of the session have been settled. Thus, he stressed, the preparatory commission for an international sea bed body and an international law of the sea tribunal have made a considerable step forward which will contribute towards firmly asserting the principles of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation of all states on the issue of the use of the world ocean and its resources.

U.S., NATO EUROPEAN MILITARY POLICY CRITICIZED

LD061114 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] American General Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, has urged member countries to sharply increase military spending. Viktor Olin makes these comment:

In a speech at NATO Headquarters, Gen Rogers said that the annual increase in the military spending of partners should go up from 3 to 7 percent. This, he said, is necessary to confront the allegedly inevitable Soviet attack without using nuclear weapons. The general said that the necessary funds should be formed by cutting down social programs. He proposed spending them on the production and development of the latest conventional weapons, including war chemicals.

However, what Gen Rogers preferred to keep silent about is more important than what he said. Other speeches of the general and the plans of Washington for Western Europe that have become known to the public make it possible to judge about this. To begin with, Gen Rogers himself does not believe in the Soviet attack with which he is trying to intimidate West Europeans. In a recent interview with the West German weekly BILD AM SONNTAG, he fully ruled out the possibility of a sudden Soviet attack in broad daylight. By the way, such a possibility is also ruled out by the approximate balance of forces in Europe, the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine, and the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to rid the continent of the threat of a nuclear conflict involving the use of conventional as well as nuclear weapons. In contrast, the military doctrine of the United States for Europe, which has been mapped out with the active participation of Gen Rogers, provides for purely offensive operations. Known as Air Land 2000, it provides for delivering preemptive strikes using nuclear and chemical ammunition. According to the doctrine, the ultimate goal is the military defeat of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Why is Gen Rogers then contradicting himself? The answer can also be found in the interview with the West German weekly. The main thing, according to the general, is the defense of so-called American vital interests in Europe. The program of building a superior military potential by an accelerated increase in nuclear and conventional arsenals should serve this purpose. West European allies are to play an auxiliary role in fulfilling these tasks. An arms buildup there would give Washington the chance to count on the implementation of the doctrine Air Land 2000 with the hands of others. At the same time, it would further damage their national economies, to the benefit of the overseas competitors. Thus, Washington's policy in NATO countries is a concrete manifestation of its desire to be the strongest, to decide the fates of nations, and to dictate its will to everyone and everywhere, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in his recent interview for the Soviet national daily PRAVDA.

AAPSO SECRETARIAT URGES NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD070726 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo September 7 TASS -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has urged all the peace-loving forces on those continents to launch a broad campaign for a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. The AAPSO Permanent Secretariat also urged all the national Afro-Asian solidarity committees to take an active part in the collection of signatures under this demand and to make a substantial contribution to the preparation of an international conference for the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests.

The AAPSO statement circulated here points out that in connection with the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, which falls due on August 6, 1985, the AAPSO has expressed full support for the initiative of a number of anti-war movements to achieve by this day the concluding of an international treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests.

U.S. POSITION ON GENOCIDE CONVENTION DENOUNCED

Shirokov: 'Publicity Stunt'

LD061949 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 6 Sep 84

["White House's Publicity Stunt" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The White House urged the Congress to ratify the convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of genocide and decided to do so with much pomp and world wide publicity. A special statement of the U.S. Department of State to this effect emphasises that President Reagan has come to the conclusion that the convention's ratification will suit the United States best interest.

What is shown by this gesture of the Washington administration? Most of all, it shows the striving to present in the most favourable light the Reagan team in the White House to American voters. This is just another publicity stunt. The point is that that convention on genocide was signed by the USA 35 years ago and all these years remained unratified, that is not valid for the U.S. executive power. [sentence as received]

Why is it that the White House suddenly changed its stand precisely now? Merely for the reason that in the years the Reagan administration has been in office it has not concluded a single important international treaty aimed at a more equitable solution of the question of human rights or easing international tension. Seeking to present itself in a more favourable light with an eye to presidential elections it decided to perform this publicity stunt which has nothing in common with its real stand on human rights. Its real attitude to the problem was candidly stated at a press conference at the Department of State by a representative of the administration who said that symbolism plays a very important part in the questions of human rights.

The administration approached "symbolically" also the problems touched upon in the convention on genocide. It has not introduced in the country's legislature any proposals envisaging the punishment of American citizens for crimes mentioned in the convention. And this is not accidental. It is common knowledge that Washington conducts the policy of genocide with regard to American Indians. The present tenant of the White House simply ignores the needs of America's native people dooming them to extinction from hunger and diseases. Moreover, terror and reprisals are used in the USA against courageous fighters coming out in defence of rights and vital interests of their people.

It is well-known also how Washington acted in the sphere of "observance" of human rights in other countries. This is remembered all too well by the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, where the United States conducting the policy of genocide used napalm and various toxic agents. Peoples of the Middle East also experience Washington's original approach to human rights. The U.S. military brought bombing strikes of its Air Force and sent high-explosive shells from heavy guns of warships at Lebanon's peaceful population. Washington is arming, training and in every way supporting Israeli aggressors who are implementing the policy of genocide with regard to Arab population of a number of Mid-eastern countries. It also backs the Pretoria authorities that are implementing genocide in its most abominable forms with regard to the native population of the south of Africa. The Reagan administration massacred tiny Grenada that was not threatening anyone. U.S. specialists in terror, in all sort of subversive actions are training and arming to the teeth gangs of Somoza men who kill peaceful people of revolutionary and freedom-loving Nicaragua.

It is precisely Washington that supplies weapons to dictatorial regimes in Salvador, in Honduras.

This is Washington's real approach to the problem of human rights.

Ignatyev: 'Symbolic Measure'

LD070152 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Now that the presidential elections are drawing nearer the Reagan administration is striving to gain political capital in any way. This is how observers assessed the decision of the White House to call on the Congress to ratify the convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of genocide.

The convention was signed by the United States 35 years ago and has been shelved since then. Now, according to a statement circulated by the U.S. Department of State, President Reagan has come to the conclusion that the convention's ratification will suit the United States' best interest.

Analysing the decision of the White House observers note that it had been prompted by the administration's striving to embellish its record in the sphere of the international policy where it has nothing to boast of. The four years of the Republicans stay in power expiring now were marked by a series of foreign policy fiascos. Over that period the Reagan administration has not concluded a single important international treaty, has been invariably sabotaging all efforts aimed at easing of international tension, at the consolidation of international peace and security.

The widely publicised step of the White House has nothing in common with a real concern for human rights. At a special press-conference in the State Department a representative of the administration actually admitted that this is nothing more than a "symbolic" measure. The publicity nature of the step of the White House is also pointed out by the fact that the administration, as it follows from statements of other representatives of the State Department, has not prepared any concrete changes in the federal legislation that would envisage punishment for the crimes mentioned in the convention.

REAGAN CONFIRMS 'UNWAVERING SUPPORT' FOR ISRAEL

LD070515 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutyy reports:

The present Washington administration intends to continue to pursue the policy of international terrorism in the Middle East, the policy which is directed against the interests of Arab peoples and the whole world. A speech by President Reagan before the members of the extremist Zionist organisation "B'nai B'rith" has become another confirmation of that.

Reagan directly stated his administration's "unwavering support" for the expansionist course of Israel. He said U.S. relations with Israel are now closer and friendship is stronger than ever before in the history of the two states.

The President cited as the chief "achievement" of his administration the activisation of the criminal "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv, the "cooperation" which led to Israel's barbarous intervention in Lebanon, to the U.S. flagrant armed interference in that country, and to mass casualties among Arab population. Reagan left no doubt that Washington and Tel Aviv do not intend to discontinue piracy in the region.

As was clear from his words, plans for new aggressions against sovereign Arab countries are being worked out within the framework of regular closed-door sessions of the so-called U.S.-Israeli Military and Political Committee.

PRAVDA REBUFFS 'LENINGRAD UNSAFE' CLAIMS BY U.S.

PM061405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "More About Hospitality"]

[Text] New York -- You will recall that the U.S. State Department quite recently issued yet another anti-Soviet statement: Leningrad is unsafe for American tourists, it claims. Anti-American feelings in that city are so strong, the Department's officials wailed, that U.S. citizens are being arrested all over the place there and all sorts of dirty tricks are played on them.

It is well known that these unsubstantiated statements were caused by the militia organs' arrest of a U.S. Marine from the U.S. Consulate guard in Leningrad for disorderly conduct while being, on his own admission, highly intoxicated.

As it happens, the habits of the U.S. Marines are well known all over the world. But here is a story in this connection related in the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Robert White, director of the Cleveland Hospital's neurosurgery center.

Three years ago, he recalls, a... Marine guard fell out of a window at the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad and suffered serious brain damage. One can only guess the state he was in to take such a rash step. [as published] It was necessary to save the man's life. A most delicate operation was performed on the American. Following several weeks of intensive care, the patient left for home with all good wishes.

"It was the unanimous opinion of our Navy neurosurgeons that the young man managed to survive only thanks to the prompt and skillful intervention by Russian doctors," R. White concludes.

So this is how inhospitable the Leningraders are, and especially as regards the gallant boys of the U.S. Marine Corps.

REAGAN SHARES SAME OBJECTIVES AS MCCARTHY

PM061928 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 3

[A. Yefremov article: "'Help! Reds Under the Bed...'"]

[Excerpt] Comparison of the present day with the McCarthy era has already become banal in the U.S. press. Banal by virtue of its obviousness. But what exactly is it that worries the journalists who, to put it mildly, do not see completely eye to eye with the President? Let us take as an example the last paragraph of an article written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Flora Lewis. "What ultimately the late Senator Joe McCarthy was unable to achieve with his snarls and threats, has been achieved with mild manners, a 'nice guy' demeanor, and highly colored patriotism. Washington is intimidated and even afraid to admit this aloud. Is it really so easy to frighten Americans, with a smile, moreover?"

We have already heard a great deal about the President's smiles and jokes. The rather terrible image introduced quite recently by Bertram Gross, professor of political science at New York University, in the title of his work on the methods of power of monopolies in the United States, involuntarily springs to mind. This is the image of "fascism with a friendly face, fascism with a smile on the lips."

To intimidate and suppress any will for opposition to the plans of reaction and militarism -- this was the aim of the "frenzied senator." It is also the aim of the "joking President" today.

McCarthy's shadow is looming larger and larger over Washington. And the by no means democratically-oriented WASHINGTON POST was forced to admit what everybody is saying: "The old familiar department is returning to Washington, reviving in people's memory the quite recent period when it played a leading role in the drama shaking America. We are talking about the Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism, the group of legislators invested with powers to investigate the activity of organizations and individuals regarded as posing a threat to the country."

McCarthy called his adversaries "traitors." The same thing is happening today. Reagan is deliberately and zealously fanning chauvinism, using for this the methods of distortion of national dignity already tried and tested by the Hitlerite Nazis and Israeli Zionists.

Indeed, Reagan the politican is an irresponsible figure. But then Reagan the demagogue is able to achieve the necessary effect. The second point is more important. This is how -- or approximately how -- the very top of the U.S. oligarchy reasons. Today the bosses of the military monopolies are attentively watching how tautly Reagan is managing to tighten the militarist belt around the country and what reserves of chauvinism there are. The President's provocative jokes are a good gauge to test the temperature of the anticommunist sentiments of the intimidated and deceived American.

Much in America today is reminiscent of a badly written farce. Without a doubt, this includes the cynical mockery of laws and legality.

It is said that a farce is merely a poor copy of an already enacted tragedy. There are enough farces in the United States, but the number of tragedies is not diminishing either.

MONDALE CASTIGATES REAGAN BEFORE AMERICAN LEGION

LD070139 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 6 TASS -- Presidential candidate from the Democratic Party Walter Mondale delivered an election speech on questions of the foreign and military policy at a convention of the "American Legion" in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mondale condemned the Reagan administration's increase of the military spending in which an obvious emphasis is placed on nuclear armaments. Reagan has been spiralling the arms race on earth. Now he intends to spread it to space, Mondale said.

The presidential candidate from the Democratic Party came out against the production of such destabilising arms systems as Mx intercontinental ballistic missiles and B-1 strategic bomber. There will be no victor in nuclear war. It might bring mankind's history to an end, he said.

Mondale emphasised the extreme importance of establishing control over nuclear armaments, of lessening the danger of nuclear war. He said this meets the interests of the United States national security. The United States, he said, must make a decisive step toward the consolidation of peace, must seek arms control. He declared in favour of a moratorium on all nuclear tests and on tests and deployment of all types of space weaponry, for talks on mutual and verifiable freezing on nuclear armaments. No one can win the arms race in the nuclear age, he stressed.

However, the nature of the audience Mondale addressed could not but effect the tone of the pronouncements of the candidate to the U.S. Presidency from the Democratic Party. The "American Legion" unites diehard reactionaries declaring for the consolidation of the U.S. military might, for a tough approach to the Soviet Union. In this connection Mondale declared for the continuation of the production of a number of nuclear weapon systems, for the build-up of conventional armaments, for the reinforcement of aggressive NATO bloc. He repeated trite allegations about the "Soviet menace", attacked the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR.

At the same time, Mondale pointed out that Reagan had not concluded a single arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. The incumbent President thus failed the decisive examination as the country's leader, he stressed.

Ferraro Attacks Administration

PM061443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "G. Ferraro Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Sep -- In her latest election campaign speech, G. Ferraro, the Democratic Party's vice-presidential candidate, declared that the incumbent White House boss "has presided over the total collapse of all arms limitation talks." R. Reagan's reelection for a second term, in her view, would increase the risk of the outbreak of war, since Reagan would not need to worry about a further reelection.

Tension with Russia has increased over the last 4 years, she went on. The question is: What will happen over the next 4 years? What will happen to our children and grandchildren? The United States needs a president who would direct proposals rather than insults at the Soviet Union, G. Gerraro emphasized.

Going on to dwell on the Republican administration's thesis that America's arms upgrading allegedly strengthens peace, she pointed out: "The arms race in no way leads to peace. It only leads to a further arms race."

Attention has also focused here on her statement concerning "American patriotism" -- the Republicans' favorite propaganda plank. In Ferraro's opinion, the majority of Americans reject "the selfish patriotism drummed into them by the advertising agencies from New York's Madison Avenue." When we finally abandon the arms race, this will really be a patriotic act, she said.

CONGRESSMEN CONDEMN SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUAN REBELS

LD070638 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- Four U.S. Democratic congressmen who have returned after a tour of Central America recently have condemned the White House support for the bands of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. At a press conference here they emphasized that militarily it is impossible to solve the problems of the region.

The participants in the press conference admitted that the United States continues to interfere in the affairs of Nicaragua. Congressman Leon Panetta stated that U.S. military bases in the territory of Honduras are quite obviously used to direct the activities of the "contras". The opinion of Congressman Don Glickman is that after the Congress refused to sanction a continuation of the direct financing of the activities of bandit formations, the CIA started to give aid to them through the "back door".

JAPAN-SOUTH KOREAN RELATIONS, U.S. ROLE VIEWED

LD062108 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan has arrived in Tokyo. Japanese ruling circles attach special significance to the visit of the head of the pro-American puppet regime in South Korea. The head of the Japanese Government, Yasuhiro Nakasone, and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, are describing the trip as epoch-making and calling it the beginning of mature partnership. Vladimir Korolev has contributed this commentary:

It's an open secret that with the consent of Tokyo, Washington is transforming the Japanese Islands into a military bridgehead in the Far East and Asia in general. To dictate its will to independent countries there, the United States needs helpers and is giving Japan this role. With the help of America, that country is becoming a big military power. More than that, the Japanese Government has promised Washington to deploy missiles and nuclear capable aircraft on its territory. Meanwhile, with Tokyo's consent, warships carrying Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles are calling at the ports of Japan. The range of action of these missiles exceeds 2,500 kilometers.

Japan is not the only country in the Far East that plays such a role in Washington's plans of aggression. American nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korean territory for a long time. Thousands of nuclear charges are kept at U.S. military bases there. The American military are also known to be intending to station neutron weapons in South Korea. Japan and South Korea make up two sides of the military triangle the United States is forming in the Far East. According to the plans of strategists at the Pentagon, the militaristic alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul can later be used as a foundation for a super-bloc of the NATO type in the region.

Meanwhile, all interested sides are making their contribution to this foundation. For example, during his visit to Seoul last year, Prime Minister Nakasone promised Chon Tu-hwan $4 billions, a considerable part of which will be spent on military purposes. According to press reports in Tokyo, the South Korean visitor will continue discussing joint actions by Japan and South Korea to carry out Washington's plans of aggression for Asia. These plans pose a serious threat to the nations populating this vast part of the world. They are targets of offensive weapons, first-strike weapons deployed in Japan and South Korea. Those countries remember World War II and the ominous role the Japanese military played in it. Nor have they forgotten the U.S. aggression in the Korean peninsula and Vietnam in which Tokyo and Seoul were involved.

Apparantly for this reason the cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul today is described as a mature partnership and the current visit of the South Korean dictator opening a so-called new page in the history of relations between Japan and South Korea as epoch-making.

'MIDWAY,' ATOMIC SUBMARINE ENTER JAPANESE PORT

LD070245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1859 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The U.S. assault carrier Midway and an atomic submarine have entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka, where a large U.S. naval base is located. The atomic submarine is capable of carrying Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. It is reported that ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet will take part in the large-scale U.S.-Japanese naval maneuvers that will commence 12 September in the vicinity of the Japanese archipelago.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI DIALOGUE, U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

LD061123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Talks have been held in Geneva between the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of Diego Cordovez, a representative of the UN secretary general. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary. At the microphone is Vladimir Beloshapko, international affairs journalist.

These talks have been going on since 1982 and are aimed at finding paths toward a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and at normalizing Afghan-Pakistani relations. Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan foreign minister, speaking to journalists immediately upon his return to Kabul, made a positive assessment of this latest round of talks.

The dialogue on the problems of improving the situation in the region, all the more concrete since there has been some progress in this process, is a gratifying fact and only to be welcomed. To be sure, the continuing undeclared war against Afghanistan -- which, as we all know, is being primarily waged from the territory of Pakistan itself -- is in obvious contradiction to the national interests of both the Afghan and Pakistani peoples.

Furthermore, armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan negatively effects the situation in the part of the Asian Continent and to a certain extent clouds the international political climate as a whole. That is why the Afghan leadership has taken a very serious attitude to the Geneva talks from the outset, assuming that constructive results are possible only with an end to armed interference in Afghan affairs and international guarantees that such interference will not be tolerated in the future.

Unfortunately, Pakistan's approach to the problems of the region has by no means always been distinguished by such consistency and sincerity. Observers link this with the fact that ruling Pakistani circles are deeply involved in the orbit of aggressive U.S. interests in Asia. After all, Washington took upon itself the financing and arming of gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It is instructors from the U.S. special services who train the basmachi in the art of terror in camps on Pakistani territory.

The U.S. mass media paints a black picture of contemporary Afghan reality and praises to the skies the feats of terrorists against their own people. Washington -- and this has especially vividly emerged under the current administration -- can in no way reconcile itself to the existence of an independent, stable, peace-loving Afghanistan, nor does it want to hear a word about any political settlement of the situation around that country. Need one be surprised that during these very Geneva talks the propaganda machine across the ocean was working full steam, disparaging Afghanistan and friendly Afghan-Soviet relations. Nor is it hardly fortuitous that right now, and clearly with the active assistance of the U.S. special services, the bandits have organized a series of terrorist acts in Afghanistan, distinguished by their special inhumaneness and cruelty. These include the explosion at Kabul Airport. That is how completely innocent people perish to further the aggressive plans of Washington.

AFGHAN REBELS EXPECTED TO 'INTENSIFY' CW USE

LD062229 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations entrenched in neighboring Pakistan have instructed the bands infiltrating the Republic to collect material on the results of their use of chemical weapons. According to our Kabul correspondent, the orders are to despatch photographs showing people and plants affected by poisonous chemicals to Pakistan. It's estimated that in the near future the mercenaries equipped with chemical arms of Western makes will intensify their use. Bandits have been using this weaponry throughout their undeclared war against Afghanistan. Two years ago, for instance, they poisoned drinking water at a girls school in Kabul as a result of which 14 students died.

PAKISTANI ROLE IN AIDING AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD070308 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 6 TASS -- The recent explosion in the Kabul International Airport, which killed tens of peaceful civilians, including women, old people, and children, has aroused a wave of wrathful protests and indignation not only among the Afghan people, but also among all the pr ressive and peaceable forces of the world. It is an open secret, the BAKHTAR age cy points out, that this subversive action was committed by counter-revolutionary rabble, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory and have for six years now waged, with the direct support of the most aggressive militaristic forces with U.S. imperialism at their head, an undeclared war against the Afghan people and its revolutionary gains.

What is the line of conduct of Pakistan, which has so generously allowed the sworn enemies of the Afghan people to use its territory? The Islamabad authorities are incessantly trying to assure that their links with the so-called "fighters for Islam" are confined to purely "humanitarian" aid. But, what does this so-called "humanitarian" mission of Pakistan towards the Afghan counter-revolutionaries look like in real fact? More than 100 camps and centres for the military training of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan have been set up with Islamabad's direct assistance in areas bordering, and not only those, on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The consequences of that "humanitarian" aid to the Afghan counter-revolution by the Islamabad military regime turns into hundreds of schools and mosques burnt to the ground, blown up roads, and destroyed villages. A graphic example is also the recent tragic event in the Kabul International Airport.

PRAVDA REPORTS HONECKER VISIT 'POSTPONED'

PM071032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "E. Honecker's FRG Visit Postponed"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep -- The GDR press has published an ADN report from Bonn on a statement by Ambassador E. Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Representation in the FRG, that the visit to the FRG by E. Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has been postponed [otlozhen].

GORBACHEV, DELEGATION SEEN OFF TO BULGARIA

LD070854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] On 7 September a Soviet party and government delegation left Moscow for Sofia for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The delegation is headed by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. It included Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade (Checherov) a team-leader of assembly fitters at the Leningrad Metallicheskiy Zavod Turbine-Making Production Association and twice Hero of Socialist Labor; and also Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

At Vnukovo Airport, the delgation was seen off by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as other responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Delegation Arrives in Sofia

LD070914 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia September 7 TASS -- A Soviet party and government delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here today to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

FILIPOV ARTICLE ON BULGARIAN REVOLUTION CITED

LD061122 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Article by Grisha Filipov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- "Being a strong link of the world socialist community headed by the great Soviet Union, Bulgaria is making a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the might of our community, is taking an active part in the struggle for the strengthening of universal peace and the development of the world revolutionary process", Grisha Filipov writes in the weekly NEW TIMES of September 7.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria points out in the article devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria that the historic experience of the Bulgarian people and of its political vanguard -- the Bulgarian Communist Party -- is rich in the values which are important for all the times.

"They are the result of the creative application by the Bulgarian Communist Party of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the all-important historic experience of the CPSU in the concrete conditions of Bulgaria". The solution of the basic problem of whether capitalism will defeat socialism or vice versa attaches all-out importance to a socialist revolution in the creation of the foundations of socialism. Analysing the fact that the people's democratic power and Soviet power are two forms of proletarian dictatorship, the Bulgarian Communist Party came to the very important conclusion on the need of the all-round study and large-scale utilisation of the experience of socialist development in the USSR.

According to Grisha Filipov, the creation of the material and technical basis of socialism is a major achievement of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. "The assistance coming from the USSR, the creation of the world socialist system and the setting up in 1949 of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance not only facilitated and sped up the process of the formation of the material and technical basis of socialism in our country, but also attached an original, advanced character to this process". As a result of the growth of fixed assets in the national economy they reached 94,300 million leva at the end of 1983 which is about ten times the figure for 1952. In 1983 Bulgaria's industrial output accounted for 67.6 per cent of the aggregate product and 55.9 per cent of the national income.

"The firm establishment of the socialist way of life and the steady improvement of the well-being of working people is the major gain of our socialist revolution. As a result of a stable economic development we managed to adopt a new decree this year on measures aimed at a further implementation of the December program of the raising of living standards of the population in accordance with decisions of the 12th congress of the party", G. Filipov said further.

Touching further upon the foundations of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, Grisha Filipov points out that a qualitatively new stage in the consolidation of this friendship goes together with economic integration within the CMEA framework. "Our cooperation with the Soviet Union is a real contribution to the putting into practice of a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, to the deepening of cooperation of countries of the socialist community. Our policy of the consolidation of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship is fully in line with the latest decisions of the summit meeting of CMEA member states on a further development of the socialist economic integration which provides for the carrying on of a coordinated economic policy".

"The growth and practical implementation of the role of the Bulgarian Communist Party as a party of creative Marxism-Leninism is a great, all-important value of the socialist revolution in our country. It has established itself as a revolutionizing and transforming force, as a generally recognized leader and organizer of all our victories", G. Filipov stresses.

SOLOMENTSEV, LIGACHEV AT SOVIET-BULGARIAN SOIREE

LD061916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people in the House of Unions Hall of Columns was devoted today to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Comrade Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and other officials were in the presidium.

It was noted in the speeches that fidelity to proletarian socialist internationalism, the community of interests and the unity of purpose enriches and ennobles Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and makes it truly nationwide.

Further on Moscow Soiree

LD070330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the capital's working people to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of a number of ministries and departments, military commanders, and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations. A delegation of the All-People's Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship was also present.

Those who spoke noted that today Bulgaria is a socialist state with developed industry and leading mechanized agriculture, prosperous science and culture, a constantly growing standard of living for the people, and an active, peace-loving foreign policy.

Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, spoke about the successes of the Bulgarian working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The ambassador noted the important significance of fruitful, all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union for the development of the country's economy and culture.

DEMICHEV TAKES PART IN ROMANIAN CULTURE DAYS

PM061339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Romanian Culture Festival"]

[Text] The Romanian Culture Days held in our country will be a new chapter in the annals of multifaceted Soviet-Romanian cooperation. This creative event devoted to the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke was ceremonially opened 4 September in the USSR Bolshoy Theater.

The meeting was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department. Here, too, were members of a Romanian delegation headed by I. Stefanescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Romanian Council for Culture and Socialist Education, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

P.I. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, chairman of the organizing committee for the Culture Days, noted in welcoming the guests, that the Soviet Union, true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, constantly pursues a line of strengthening friendly relations with Romania and extending collaboration in all spheres of life.

Great opportunities for further deepening our cooperation are created by the results of the talks between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu held in June 1984.

One convincing indication of this is the current festival, whose busy program will give Soviet people the opportunity to become still more closely acquainted with the remarkable traditions and achievements of Romanian art.

In his reply speech, I. Stefanescu expressed great satisfaction about the holding of the Romanian Culture Days. He stressed that the party and state highly value the two countries' friendship and the fruitful, multifaceted development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

The USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception on 5 September in honor of the participants in the Romanian Culture Days in the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, leaders of a number of state and public organizations, and personalities in culture.

Also present were the members of the Romanian delegation headed by I. Stefanescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Romanian Council for Culture and Socialist Education, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The envoys from socialist Romania visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

COMPARISON OF USTINOV SPEECH AT SLOVAK EVENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 August Second Edition carries a TASS report regarding the speech given by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.M. Ustinov at the ceremony commemorating the Slovak National Uprising. It has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA Russian First Edition version of the same day published in the 29 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, under the subheading "Ustinov Makes Speech" and reveals the following variations:

On page F 3, at the end of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA Second Edition adds:...And, as Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out in his speech, the strong alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the first country of socialism are of historic significance for the Czechoslovak people and are an important factor of successful socialist building in Czechoslovakia.

PRAVDA Second Edition omits the last sentence on page F 3.

COMPARISON OF HUSAK SPEECH IN BANSKA BYSTRICA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 August Second Edition carries a TASS report of Gustav Husak's speech in Banska Bystrica on the occasion of the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. It has been compared to the Moscow PRAVDA Russian First Edition version of the same day published in the 30 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, under the subheading "PRAVDA Reports Husak Speech," revealing the addition of the following passages:

On page F 6, PRAVDA Second Edition adds the following to the end of paragraph three: On the territory liberated by the rebels, the people proclaimed the Czechoslovak Republic with unprecedented enthusiasm as the common state of Czechs and Slovaks and as the unified motherland of our peoples. Their fraternal coexistence has strengthened since liberation.

To the end of the penultimate paragraph of the same page, PRAVDA Second Edition adds the following passage: To this end it has launched a "crusade" against socialism and progressive forces and given a new twist to the arms race spiral, and it is not abandoning its attempts to upset the strategic equilibrium in the world, to revise the results of postwar organization, and to revive revanchism.

These adventurist plans are increasing the danger of the outbreak of a military conflagration. Our peoples have lived through two world wars. The privations and the tremendous losses caused by Hitlerite aggression still live in the memory. Therefore, we resolutely condemn the militarists' crazy plans.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CENSURES DENMARK ON NATO SPENDING

LD070144 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Copenhagen September 6 TASS -- Trying to involve even deeper north European countries in its militarist preparations, the White House has sent to Scandinavia anothe parliamentary delegation, which includes members of the House Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress. The delegation met here Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Defence Minister Hans Engell. The congressmen told them that the Reagan administration "regrets" "inadequate" rises in the military budgets of West European countries. They reproached Denmark in every way for its refusal to follow NATO's prescription of an annual rise in military spending by at least three per cent. The leader of the delegation, Earl Hutto, stated that in view of Denmark's sensitive strategic situation, it should spend on defences as much as necessary.

It is not by chance that Washington concentrates on Denmark. The White House is obviously irritated by Copenhagen's refusal unconditionally to support the aggressive ambitions of its U.S. partner. For instance, Denmark refused to finance the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The decisions approved by the Folketing (Parliament) oblige the government actively to contribute to keeping nuclear weapons away from Danish territory. To this end the parliamentarians demanded that the authorities should work for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe.

They obviously fear on the other side of the ocean that the example of Denmark may be contagious for other NATO countries. That is why Washington's envoys also try to pressure Norway, Sweden and Finland. The U.S. Administration is seriously worried by the movement for nuclear weapon-free north gaining momentum in Scandinavia.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IDEA GAINS GROUND IN N. EUROPE

PM061610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Real Way"]

[Text] The British aircraft carrier Illustrious and the American frigate Glover recently visited the ports of the Danish cities of Copenhagen and Aalborg respectively. These visits became the object of lively discussion in the Danish press: Nuclear weapons might have been on board the ships. Proceeding from Denmark's official position, not to allow foreign military bases and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime, a number of Folketing deputies raised this question: Why did the government not demand from the British and U.S. military leadership guarantees that the aforementioned weapons were not on board the ships?

This particular case attracts attention because it concerns a problem that has been troubling, especially in recent years, very broad sections of the population of north European countries, namely, how to deliver these countries and their peoples from the threat of a nuclear cataclysm. As is known, the active approach to this problem took shape, in particular, in the idea of turning the entire north of Europe into a nuclear weapon-free zone.

The inhabitants of Europe's northern countries are rightly concerned at the ever greater persistence with which the NATO leaders, and the U.S. Administration in particular, are seeking to step up war preparations in the Scandinavian region.

It is constantly being proclaimed "very important" for the West's security interests in the face of the invented "threat from the East." And NATO apologists in Scandinavian states zealously echo Washington in an attempt to put a damper on antiwar and antinuclear sentiments in their countries.

And such sentiments are widespread there. In February of this year, for example, the Logting (Parliament) of the Faeroe Islands, which are part of Denmark, adopted a decision to proclaim its territory a nuclear-free zone. Peace champions and participants in Norway's antiwar movement (who include prominent figures in the Labor Party, the country's largest party) recently advanced a new initiative: to proclaim a year of action in northern Europe to create there a nuclear-free zone enshrined in an international treaty.

These are just some of such examples. Millions of north European inhabitants are interested in truly ensuring their security. And this is in no way ensured by roping both Denmark and Norway to the cowboy saddle of Washington policy. The real way to security is indicated by the sober-minded inhabitants of the northern states who are trying to secure a serious and businesslike examination of the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the region, an idea that is increasingly taking hold of the peoples' minds.

OGARKOV SEES OFF FINNISH DEFENSE CHIEF

PM061526 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, left Moscow 5 September on a tour of the country.

Gen J. Valtanen and the officials accompanying him were seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral N.N. Amelko; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov; Army General P.G. Lushev; and other officials.

An honor guard to troops from the Moscow garrison was gathered on the runway.

The Finnish guest arrived in Yaroslavl the same day.

SOVIET-FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM061523 Msocow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "In Brief"]

[Text] V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, met 5 September with Finnish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M. Tuovinen, who was in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Ministry. During a friendly talk, opinions were exchanged on a number of international problems of mutual interest and on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations.

BRITISH ROLE IN NATO WAR GAMES CRITICIZED

LD070220 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Our political observer, Andrey Dubrovskiy, takes a look at the NATO exercises and Britain's participation in them. This is what he writes:

According to an announcement made by the staff of the NATO forces in Europe, over 250,000 troops will take part in large scale maneuvers that are taking place between North Cape, Norway and eastern Turkey. The maneuvers got under way on 4 September. Britain has sent 131,000 troops to take part in a landing operation on the coast and the Netherlands. From there the troops will proceed to Lower Saxony in the northwest of West Germany. The exercise will be the largest ever since D-Day, 6th June, 1944, when the allied forces landed in Normandy. The British troops will also take part in an airborne exercise "Cold Fire," a joint exercise of three services code named "Display Determination," a naval exercise "Deterrent Force" in the Mediterranean, and a land exercise "Brisk Fray."

This is the outline of Britain's contribution to the exercise. What are the objectives of NATO's war game? Practically every major exercise of the United States and NATO is part of preparations for the so-called preventive nuclear war, or other so-called limited nuclear wars provided for by NATO strategy. All around the world from northern Norway to South Korea, scenarios are tested for nuclear warfare and the delivery of preemptive and selective nuclear strikes, rapid deployment of troops and hardware, troop landing, the testing of new weapon systems and concerted offensive action.

Let us recall the "Teamwork '84" exercise that was held on the eve of NATO's anniversary in the Norwegian Sea and Norway. This exercise, the largest in the history of northern Europe, was aimed at reaching openly offensive objectives, such as the landing of a major troop contingent and it included a simulated offensive operation to prevent the Soviet Navy from sailing to the north Atlantic and other operations of that kind. Major British troop contingents took part in the exercise.

NATO's war games are clearly provocative. They are staged for the purposes of political blackmail to create a threat to the sovereignty of other nations and stir up an atmosphere of military psychosis. The Pentagon believes that such an atmosphere is conducive to reaching military superiority and to involving America's allies deeper into Washington's global strategy. Another objective of the war games is to intimidate other nations, and above all socialist nations. The exercise "Autumn Forge '84" is no exception. The British Army will for the first time be using the new Challenger tanks, Saxon's infantry vehicles and Rapier antiaircraft rockets. The exercise will largely take place on West German territory, which according to the American scenario of a battle in Europe, is the heart of the theater of operations, Judging by Britain's major contribution to the exercise, that country is assigned a leading role in it. What may this lead it to?

A year ago America's ally staged an exercise in the district of Vogelsburg, in East Hessen, West Germany. According to military experts, if that exercise had been a real shooting war, none of the 109,465 residents of the district would have survived. Pondering that in a NEW YORK TIMES article headlined "War to the Death" the American journalist Tom Wicker asks why are we doing all this, and his answer to bury them and us. NATO's war games, assuming an ever growing scale, pose an obvious danger to world peace. They are especially detrimental to any negotiated progress toward greater international trust.

That is the reason why the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have advanced a whole range of proposals for promoting confidence, security and disarmament in Europe, and among them clear cut proposals for limiting the scale of military exercises. The acceptance of these proposals would improve the military, political situation in Europe considerably.

CIVIL AIR COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ITALY

LD062203 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- USSR Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev today received Umberto Nordio, president of the Italian national airlines Alitalia, now on a visit in the USSR.

Satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Italian cooperation in the sphere of the air services was expressed during the conversation. Questions of the further development and widening of ties between Aeroflot and Alitalia were discussed.

GLAZUNOV ATTACKS REVANCHIST SENTIMENTS IN FRG

PM060833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Major General N. Glazunov article: "What the Revanchists Are Encroaching Upon. On the 45th Anniversary of the Start of World War II"]

[Excerpt] After the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, our world's peoples hoped for a lasting peace, full of creative activity for the good of all mankind. But their hopes have not been realized.

The U.S. ruling circles have mounted an unprecedented arms race and made material preparations for a new world war. Ignoring the lessons of history and the results of World War II, they have declared a new "crusade" against socialism, are trying to secure military superiority over the USSR and its allies, and are striving to dictate their will from a position of strength to sovereign states in all regions of the globe.

And perhaps the main point here is their attempts to review the postwar world structure, the results of World War II, and the established state borders in Europe and other regions of our world. This is essentially revanchism again -- the revanchism of aggressive imperialist forces that are reluctant to resign themselves to the birth and consolidation of the world system of socialism. Revanchism has become the thrust and content of the foreign policy of the United States, the FRG, Japan, and a number of other capitalist countries, a policy aimed at "replaying" World War II.

In the postwar years, the United States and its allies have "accomplished" a great deal along this path in Europe, preparing it as a military bridgehead for a new world war, and as a seat of aggression against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Germany was divided through the fault of the Western powers. Two German states were formed, one of which (the FRG) followed the imperialist path of development, preserving the roots of militarism and revanchism under U.S. and NATO patronage. But this is a direct violation of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of the three powers (USSR, United States, and Britain), to which France also acceded, that proclaimed in its declaration the need for the complete eradication of Nazism and militarism on all German territory. The FRG's inclusion in the NATO imperialist aggressive bloc with the "right" to remilitarization and armament, which it immediately used, led to the turbulent growth of revanchism in West Germany.

Under present conditions of the unrestrained outburst of militarism in the FRG and the coming to power of the right-wing conservative coalition of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union with the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the revanchist forces felt particularly at ease. There are now widespread instances of revanchist activity such as the publication of geographical maps and diagrams that show Germany in its 1937 borders; illegal claims on the sovereignty and territory of the GDR under the guise of the unification (confederation) of German lands, and also of the introduction of an "pan-German citizenship"; and demands to review the borders in defiance of the Moscow treaty of 12 August 1970 and the FRG's treaty obligations to the GDR and Poland on its recognition of the existing borders in the east.

These treaties enshrined Europe's realities, established the rejection of the use of military force, and were designed to remove the burning European problems for which much blood was shed: the border problems. It is now permissible to ask the FRG's ruling circles: Did they not sign these agreements and the CSCE Final Act? Yes, they signed them and solemnly pledged not to violate them! But why then do the official authorities not stem the unbridled revanchist propaganda mounted in the FRG, which Bundestag deputies and even certain FRG Government ministers join in? It is well known that Ministers Zimmermann, Windelen, and others do not simply pander to the revanchists in their speeches but even call themselves for the revision of the political realities of the postwar structure in Europe.

Thanks to U.S. and NATO patronage, militarism in the FRG has flourished magnificantly. The right-wing conservative coalition that governs the country, having become economically and militarily strong, is already permitting itself to disregard international documents, preferring to them enactments of the Western European Union, which has neither authority nor responsibility, provided they further its militarist aspirations. Militarism gives rise to revanchism! This is precisely the danger to the cause of peace in Europe emanating from the FRG.

Little signs of "resentment" are creeping into the West German and other bourgeois press: They say that the USSR, in accusing the FRG of revanchism, is "revenging itself" on the FRG for its conflicting relations with the United States (as if the FRG determines these relations!), that it is no use accusing West Germany of violating arms limitations since it is not answerable for the Potsdam agreements (since they were adopted without its participation?!), and that the removal of the restrictions in the sphere of offensive arms production is not leading to the military strengthening of the Federal Republic and is purely a harmless "political measure." In actual fact those who advance and try to propagandize such false theses are rejecting the results and lessons of World War II and refusing to suppress the revanchist forces. And they see the bastion of these forces as the West German Bundeswehr, NATO's main strike force in Europe.

The Soviet Union has never been inattentive to facts and events that jeopardize European security. Assessing the NATO Council's May session in Washington (1984), TASS was authorized to say: "Attention must be particularly drawn to the arguments contained in the NATO session documents on the subject of some sort of 'split in Europe' and of support for the aspirations being cultivated in the FRG to absorb the GDR. It is thus a question of attempts to cast doubt on a whole complex of accords and agreements aimed at ensuring peaceful and stable development on the European Continent. It is essentially a question of indulgence of the revanchist forces that have come to life again in the FRG." In general it is the United States, the FRG, and NATO that play the role of chief obstacle in the path of ending revanchism, diminishing the threat of war, and strengthening international security on the planet as a whole and in Europe in particular.

Revanchism is also being fueled by the FRG Government's consent to the deployment of 96 U.S. nuclear cruise missiles and 108 Pershing II missiles intended for a first strike against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The course toward confrontation adopted by the current Washington administration has promoted the rise of revanchist illusions to the surface of West German political life.

West German revanchist tendencies and ambitions cannot be considered in isolation from or as unrelated to the NATO military bloc. The kindling of revanchist hysteria originates with the NATO leading circles. It is they who are urging the FRG to various revanchist acts, arousing neonazi sentiments, and provoking the complication of relations with neighboring socialist countries.

But the peace gained so dearly almost 40 years ago is unshakable if properly defended. History both teaches and warns: 22 June 1941 will not be repeated. Nor must 1 September 1939 be repeated. The USSR and the other socialist countries, their military might, and their constant readiness to defend their security are the guarantee of peace.

SEDYKH MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II STARTING

PM061355 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 September in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by Igor Sedykh entitled "Is the 'Phony War' Continuing?" and published under the rubric "The Lessons of History: Events, Documents." Marking the anniversary of the start of World War II on 1 September 1939, the article discusses the West's motives in waging the "phony war," in particular its "efforts to direct Hitler's aggressive aspirations eastward," and then quotes Western generals' statements later in the war about "absorbing Germany and, possibly, the whole of Europe up to the borders of the Soviet Union" and "using German forces" in an "attack on the Soviet forces that have entered Germany." The article closes with the following passage:

"It was basically these ideas that gave birth to NATO, which was intended to unite all the Western powers against the Soviet Union, placing the FRG at the spearhead of the attack. It is for the same purpose that the restrictions imposed by international agreements on the growth of its military might are now being lifted one after another. Recently the Western European Union gave Bonn the go-ahead to produce its own strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

"The NATO ruling circles' encouragement of revanchism on West German soil follows the same logic. With the encouragement of the official authorities, claims are being made on the 1937 borders, on Czech, Polish, and Soviet land. In other words, the Natoites are trying to direct revanchist aspirations in the FRG eastward, forgetting that the epigones of the 'Third Reich' also have their sights on French Alsace and Lorraine, Belgian Malmedy in the Ardennes, and other areas in the West.

"Sometimes it even appears that the 'phony war' is still going on. No change on the western front."

USSR, FRANCE CONFER ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

PM051140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-French consultations were held 3-4 September at the USSR Foreign Ministry in connection with the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session. Taking part in them were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, Ye. N. Makeyev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Economic Organizations Department, A. Pierre, chief of the French External Relations Ministry Department for the United Nations and Other International Organizations, and other officials.

The questions on the session agenda of strengthening political and legal guarantees for international peace and security, eliminating seats of tension, and the economic and social problems of UN activity were discussed.

A. Pierre was received by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

FRENCH DELEGATION RECEIVED AT SUPREME SOVIET

LD032348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1131 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting was held today at the USSR Supreme Soviet between USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Yevgeniy Belikhov, Georgiy Zhukov and Nikolay Komarov, and a delegation of deputies who are members of the Production and Trade Committee of the French National Assembly, led by its chairman, P. Chomat. The guests were familiarized with the structure and work of the USSR's supreme organ of state power and with the work of the Soviet-French section of the USSR parliamentary group.

Those taking part in the meeting advocated further development of Soviet-French relations, including at parliamentary level. They stressed the special importance in present-day conditions of cooperation on key international issues, above all in preserving and strengthening peace, in seeking ways of stopping the increasingly dangerous arms race, averting the threat of a new war, and improving the international atmosphere.

Later today, the guests visited the museum of V.I. Lenin's study and apartment at the Kremlin.

CPSU, PRAVDA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LISBON

LD062210 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon September 6 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU and the newspaper PRAVDA headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chief Executive of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Kruchina arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party to take part in functions in the framework of the fete of the newspaper AVANTE.

USSR, TURKEY HOLD TALKS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PM061531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Turkish consultations in connection with the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 3-4 September. Opinions were exchanged there on the most topical international problems, primarily questions linked with removing the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race.

Taking part in the consultations on the Soviet side were: V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, Ye. N. Makeyev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department, and other senior USSR Foreign Ministry officials; and on the Turkish side: O. Aksoy, director of the Turkish Foreign Ministry International Political Organizations Department. USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa received O. Aksoy and had a talk with him on issues of mutual interest. The consultations passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

PRAVDA ON AIMS OF U.S. MOUNT ARARAT EXPEDITIONS

PM051311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "A Legitimate Question"]

[Text] Ankara, 31 Aug -- U.S. "exploration" teams are again clambering about the slopes of Mount Ararat on whose summit, according to Biblical legend, lie the remains of Noah's ark. Ridiculing the transatlantic "alpinists" who claim that they are on the verge of discovering the remains of the ark, Turkish newspapers draw attention to the fact that the "scientific activity" of these expeditions, fitted with special equipment, is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet border.

The persistence with which the Americans have for several years in succession now been conducting a "scientific search" for the legendary ark cannot but evoke suspicion, the newspaper GUNES writes. The question arises: For what purpose do these people come here, what do they want in that area, and what equipment are they installing there? Does not the talk about the search for Noah's ark only serve as a cover for unseemly aims?

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM031550 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Short Stopover"]

[Text] Kiev, 28 Aug -- Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff made a short stopover today in the Ukrainian capital en route from Pyongyang to Sofia.

The prime minister was greeted and seen off at the airport by A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

U.S. CONTINUES SEARCH FOR MINES IN RED SEA

LD070131 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Spokesmen for the U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon unanimously denied press reports that the "mine-sweeping operation" in the Red Sea will be ended within the next ten days. U.S. naval ships and helicopters have been busy in the area for several weeks now, looking for mysterious mines. British, French and Italian ships have joined in the search -- but to no avail. To be more precise, no mines have been spotted but one result of that NATO "operation" is obvious: The striving of the ruling circles of the United States to gain a foothold in that region by all means has been manifested quite forcefully.

Washington's military and political strategists are attaching special importance to that region. The Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf offer a shortcut from Europe to Asia and Africa. Oil-rich countries are situated in the region as well. So the goal the USA is stubbornly pursuing in the Near and Middle East, without shrinking from any method or pretext, is constantly to keep that area in the sights of the U.S. war machine and to regain the positions lost by imperialism.

The chronicles of the past few years are in themselves sufficiently eloquent. U.S. troops appeared in Lebanon as part of the so-called multinational force under the pretext of ensuring peace and stability in the country. They did not take long to attack with all the arms at their disposal, backed by the 16-inch guns of the New Jersey battleship, Lebanese cities and villages. They expected that the Lebanese people, intimidated by this assault, would obediently stretch out thier necks for the yoke prepared for them. Far from it. Both the New Jersey sea pirate and the Marines had ignominously to beat the retreat.

Under the pretext of ensuring "the freedom of shipping" in the Persian Gulf, the United States tried to exploit the aggravation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and to gain access to naval bases and airfields of a number of coastal states. That manoeuvre was exposed in good time and thwarted.

It was at that moment that mysterious mines were laid in the Red Sea -- very handy for the Washington strategists, who badly needed another pretext to send their armed forces into that area.

Days add up to make weeks but, judging by reports from Washington, they will be looking for a long time yet for mines in the Red Sea. And there still is no answer to the question who laid such clever mines that they cannot be detected even by the latest NATO equipment.

NEW TIMES CITED ON USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD062301 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The escalation of NATO's militarist activity in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea is becoming explosion-risk, particularly at a time when the Mideastern conflict is unsettled, the weekly NEW TIMES says in its 37th issue. How can the Middle East and, perhaps, countries riparian to the Middle East be checked in their dangerous slide to another catastrophe? The answer to this difficult question was supplied by the Soviet proposals on settlement in the Middle East put forward at the end of July 1984.

Naturally, it is profitable to Israel and its backers to make believe that they see nothing new in the Soviet proposals.

Neither Washington nor Tel Aviv wish to admit the flexibility of the Soviet position, which allows for the principle of the stage-by-stage return by Israel of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, putting them under the temporary control of the United Nations with the subsequent establishment in the region of a Palestinian state, which will have the sovereign right to define the character of its relations with its nieghbours, including the possible formation of a confederation.

The U.S. and Israeli strategic allies are not happy with this approach. The reason for this unhappiness is obvious because it involves the elimination of the Israeli settlements unlawfully built in Arab lands since 1967. Moreover, the establishment of U.N. control over that area for the period of transition creates obstacles to the deployment of any "multinational force" of ground and naval troop contingents of the USA and other NATO countries under the pretext of U.S. "peace-making" efforts, as was the case in the Sinai, Lebanon and the Red Sea.

Conversely, most of the Arab countries, even those which nurtured some illusions of the Camp David "peace" in the Middle East, today regard the Soviet initiative as they key to a sound settlement of the many-year conflict. They have learned at first hand that the way of separate deals leads not to peace but to the escalation of tension, providing the breeding grounds for the expansionist ambitions of Tel Aviv and the hegemonistic plans of Washington, the weekly stresses.

SOVIET ADVISERS REPORTED IN LEBANON'S AL-BIQA'

NC070945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] According to our correspondent in Al-Biqa', modern observation posts have been set up in As-Sultan Ya'qub. The posts are manned by Soviet advisers and no one except the commander of the Syrian 1st Division is allowed to set foot inside them.

In As-Surayri, the Syrian forces have expelled Palestinian groups previously stationed there under the pretext of avoiding Israeli air raids.

LIBYA CELEBRATES NATIONAL REVOLUTION DAY

Libyan Envoy Holds Reception

PM061437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "In Brief"]

[Text] On the national holiday, Revolution Day, M. (Kh). Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee at the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the Soviet Union, held a reception on 4 September.

B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials were present at the reception.

Anchikov Praises Progress

PM061343 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by V. Anchikov pegged to Libyan Revolution Day on 1 September: "On the Path of Progressive Transformations"]

[Text] The Libyan monarchy was overthrown 15 years ago and the Libyan Arab Republic (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ] since 1977) was proclaimed.

Power passed to the Revolutionary Command Council. The Libyan leadership, headed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, was faced with a whole range of unsolved problems. It was necessary to create a national industry, boost agriculture and eliminate illiteracy. The Italian colonialists as well as the British, French, and Americans, who had long ruled Libya, bequeathed a plundered economy and age-old backwardness to the young republic.

"People's power" is the approximate translation of the Arab world "Jamahiriya." The 3 March 1977 General People's Congress (the country's legislative organ) session adopted a decree passing power in the country to the people who will run the state through a direct people's democracy, that is, through "people's assemblies" and "people's committees," as well as public organizations.

The main tasks of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan now being implemented in the SPLAJ are to diversify the economy, accelerate development of key industrial sectors, satisfy the population's basic needs in terms of clothing, food, and housing, and to train technical cadres. The principle that "the land belongs to those who till it" forms the foundation of the agrarian transformations in the Libyan countryside. An extensive network of consumer and agricultural cooperatives has been set up in the country, and they are tackling the task of providing the Libyan people with food. Libya's chief wealth is oil. Revenue from oil sales remains the main source of foreign currency.

The forces of imperialism, above all reactionary forces in the United States and other NATO countries, are trying to hinder Libya's progressive advancement. They take exception to the anti-imperialist foreign policy course of the Libyan leadership, one of whose first steps was to liquidate foreign, including U.S., military bases in the country. An active member of the nonaligned movement, Libya is firmly opposed to U.S. imperialism's plans to establish world domination. It has roundly condemned the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles under way in West Europe. Pursuing an independent foreign policy course, Libya supports the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. The SPLAJ supports the Palestinian Arab people, who are struggling to create their own independent state, and it resolutely rejects separate deals with Israel.

For that reason, reactionary imperialist circles are trying to liquidate the progressive Libyan regime. During recent years, the United States has organized more than one anti-Libyan provocation. In May 1981, the Reagan administration demanded the closure of the SPLAJ People's Bureau for Foreign Relations in the United States and expelled Libyan diplomats. In March of the following year, the U.S. President decided to impose restrictions on trade with Libya, and the United States stopped buying Libyan oil. Throughout its existence the Libyan Jamahiriya has been the target of constant provocations by the U.S. 6th Fleet patrolling its coast. The United States is trying to intimidate the Libyan leadership and make it abandon the progressive course which is an obstacle to U.S. imperialist circles' neocolonialist designs in the African continent.

The Libyan people are greeting their national holiday with new successes in the sphere of political and social development. They still face many tasks on the path of achieving economic independence. But the Libyan Jamahiriya's 15-year existence shows that the forces of imperialism and reaction have failed to wreck the process of revolutionary transformations in the country. Faced with the hostile intrigues aimed at liquidating the progressive SPLAJ regime, the Libyan people are even more firmly declaring their resolve to continue the course of democratic transformations that began on 1 September 1969.

REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIA'S WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

Mengistu Cites Preparations

PM061427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Preparations Completed"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Aug -- Preparations for the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia are complete, it was reported at a plenum here of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC]. The future party, he said, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, will head the building of a socialist society in the country.

Right now, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, the structure of the vanguard party has been created in the country in all primary and territorial administrative unit level organizations. Drafts of the party's program and rules have been discussed at their meetings.

Noting the "successful dissemination of Marxist-Leninst teaching in Ethiopia," the chairman of the PMAC and COPWE stressed that this is not only helping to boost the masses' political awareness, but is also uniting them in the struggle to achieve the goals of the future party.

The fashioning of the Ethiopian working people's vanguard, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, is proceeding in a complex situation. The revolution's enemies are continuing their attempts to undermine our people's gains and are encroaching on our unity.

The Ethiopian leader appealed for the constituent congress of the Workers Party to be held in a genuinely Leninist spirit.

USSR Delegation Arrives

LD051646 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 5 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today. They will attend the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The delegation will also participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution. The delegation consists of Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Rahman Nabiyev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, and Konstantin Fomichenko, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's ambassador to Ethiopia.

At Bole International Airport the CPSU delegation was welcomed by Berhanu Baye, a member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Executive Committee of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and other officials.

Romanov's Remarks

LD051651 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 5 TASS -- In a statement to the press Grigoriy Romanov expressed appreciation for the invitation to the CPSU delegation to take part in the work of the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the creation of which will be a major milestone in the history of the Ethiopian revolution. The visit, he said, also provides for participation in celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution. This surely will give us an opportunity to learn better the courageous and industrious people of Ethiopia who have chosen the socialist road of development.

In the years since September 1974, the head of the CPSU delegation noted, the working people of Ethiopia have achieved considerable successes in building the new life. The appearance of ancient Ethiopia is being changed by the progressive transformations carried out by the revolution in the interests of the broad popular masses. New Ethiopia's peaceloving, anti-imperialist foreign policy earns ever deeper respect in the world. Soviet-Ethiopian relations are successfully developing. They have a sound basis: The principles of international solidarity, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. We treasure these relations and attach much importance to their further utmost strengthening. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the acknowledged leader of the Ethiopian revolution, enjoys much respect in our country, Grigoriy Romanov said.

The head of the CPSU delegation wished the Ethiopian people, its leadership further successes in the struggle for peace, for the happiness and flourishing of their country.

CPSU Message

PM061431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE).

The formation of the WPE is a great victory for the working class and all the working people of Ethiopia and the natural result of the consistent implementation of the Ethiopian revolution's ideals.

After the overthrow of the feudal monarchist regime, the Ethiopian people managed to strengthen the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, create a new statehood, and launch a struggle to overcome economic backwardness and free Ethiopia from neocolonial dependence. Implementing progressive socioeconomic and political transformations, they follow a path of socialist orientation and rebuff the attempts of external and internal reaction ot make them give up their chosen course.

The creation of the WPE is an important event in the development of the revolutionary process and a confirmation of the life-giving force of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

Socialist Ethiopia has won deserved prestige through its consistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and fascism and for peace and good-neighborliness between peoples. Together with other peace-loving states, it opposes the intrigues of imperialist circles headed by the United States, through whose fault the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe has grown. On the African Continent, imperialism protects the ignominious apartheid regime in South Africa, hampers Namibia's liberation, kindles interstate conflicts and separatism, and seeks to subject the liberated countries to its own influence and involve them in plans dangerous to the cause of peace and progress. However, it is not in imperialism's power to halt the progressive march of history.

Soviet Communists are in solidarity with the Ethiopian working people's courageous struggle for national rebirth, social progress, and the creation of conditions for the transition to building socialism. Relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are developing on the firm foundations of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. The creation of the WPE raises our cooperation to a new level.

We wish the participants in the WPE's constituent congress successful work.

Long live the WPE -- The combat vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people!

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and between the CPSU and the WPE!

Long live socialism, long live peace!

The CPSU Central Committee.

Mengistu Speaks

LD061954 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 6 TASS -- The establishment of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which will assume the role of leadership in the struggle for building the foundations of socialist society in the country, was procalimed today by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Delivering a report to the founding congress of the party, which has opened here, he stressed that by now the program of the national democratic revolution had in the main been fulfilled. The main tasks of the party at the present stage will be to establish a material and technical base for socialist construction, to ensure the prevalence of socialist relations of production, and to raise the living and cultural standards of the working people.

The further progress of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian leader said, will be based on the ten-year plan for the country's economic and social development drawn up by the government. The plan envisions a number of measures aimed at strengthening industry, to share of which in national production will grow from 16.6 to 24 per cent during the ten years. Agriculture will also develop at a fast rate and peasant production cooperatives will play an ever greater role in it. By the end of the ten-year period the cooperatives will unite 53 per cent of farmers. The mining and construction industries, transport, and the educational and health care will be further developed. Measures will be taken to expand the network of government controlled retail trade.

Proper attention will be given to improving the training of skilled national personnel and to educating the mass of the working people in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. In this connection Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed the important role which broad-based public organisations were called upon to play in the political life of the country.

As regards the development of the "government infrastructure," the party sets out to create in Ethiopia a people's, democratic republic in which socialist legality and the principles of equality among nations will reign supreme. Mengistu Haile Mariam said that those principles would be translated into practice through granting local self-government to the nationalities living in the country. Work is currently being conducted to draft a constitution which will ensure the triumph of justice in Ethiopia.

Touching upon the party's attitude to international relations, Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the Ethiopian revolution proceeded in its foreign policy from the principles of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other states and non-intervention in their internal affairs. The speaker strongly denounced the adventuristic policy of imperialism, posing a threat to the world at large. He exposed the covert and overt intrigues of the United States in the horn of Africa and in Latin America and voiced solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The efforts of the whole of progressive mankind, the Ethiopian leader stressed, are now aimed at achieving international detente and countering the arms race and the attempts to use space for military purposes. He voiced support for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for safeguarding world peace.

During the years of trial for the Ethiopian revolution, when international imperialism launched a large-scale offensive against it, he noted, the USSR and other socialist states firmly came out in support of the achievements of the people in this country. Thanks to that help and also as a result of the heroic struggle of the working people for liberation, the Ethiopian revolution has reached the present stage, when it has become possible to establish a vanguard party. Ever more tangible fruit is being born in every field of Ethiopia's economic, social and cultural development by agreements of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries.

Having stressed the historical importance of the founding congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the confidence that the Ethiopian people will win under the banner of socialist internationalism victory in building the foundations of socialist society and in safeguarding peace.

Surguchev's Comments

LD061928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The first, constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia opens today in Addis Ababa. This is a truly historic event in the life of the Ethiopian working people and all the Ethiopian people. We now offer you a commentary entitled: "A Notable New Stage in the Life of Socialist Ethiopia". At the microphone is its author, international affairs journalist Igor Surguchev:

The constituent congress of the vanguard party of the Ethiopian working people, which holds a Marxist-Leninist stance, is the worthy crowning of 10 years of radical revolutionary transformations occurring in the country since the overthrow of the antipeople monarchic regime.

One of the most ancient independent states in Africa, having decided 10 years ago to develop in a socialist way, Ethiopia is now acquiring a mass guiding party which will lead it along the road to the construction of a new society founded on scientific socialism and the wealth of experience accumulated by the countries of the socialist community. Ethiopia is embarking on a new phase of its development, when the task of creating a reliable base for the transition to socialism becomes prominent. Ten long and hard years have been needed to bring the country to this important landmark.

Ethiopian revolutionaries, constantly consulting with the working masses, have not artificially forced the pace of events. They have spent all these years working in a detailed and painstaking way to create a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party, study the specific features of the country and the point in history it has reached, and devote enormous attention to the political education of the people. It should not be forgotten that, before the 1974 antifeudal revolution, Ethiopia was one of the most backward states in the world, ruled for centuries by a ruthless despotic monarchy which depended entirely on the imperialist powers.

A particular feature of the Ethiopian revolutionary process was the fact that it had to develop with no party to guide the working people in the country. This role was taken on by democratic circles in the army. The Provisional Military Administrative Council, which arose during the revolution, precisely laid down the tasks of the national-democratic revolution and dealt with these in a consistent manner. It distributed the land to the people, nationalized major industrial enterprises and banks, including foreign banks, and enshrined in law the rights of workers and peasants. However, at that time, the revolutionary leadership was already aware of the need for a vanguard political party adhering to the principles of scientific socialism. To form such a party in Ethiopia, a country with a small working class, was an exceptionally tricky matter. Nevertheless, overcoming many difficulties and hindrances, and passing through an internal struggle, the Ethiopian revolutionaries achieved success, both in bringing the masses over to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and in creating the organizational foundation of the party. A decisive role in this belongs to the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, which was instituted in 1979.

One should not fail to also mention that the hard work to restructure society took place in conditions of a fierce struggle against counterrevolution and separatism, repelling Somali intervention, and countering the intrigues of imperialism and its agents in the region. The problems of guaranteeing the country's security and preserving its territorial integrity even now have not yet been finally removed from the agenda. However, socialist Ethiopia's international position has grown markedly stronger. Its standing in the world and particularly, in Africa has grown. This is borne out by the fact that currently the honored and responsible office of OAU chairman is held by the leader of the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The multifaceted cooperation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism is successfully developing and growing deeper. The greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the first, constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia stresses that Soviet Communists are in solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Ethiopian working people for national rebirth, social progress, and the creation of conditions for the transition to the construction of socialism. Relations between the USSR and Ethiopia are developing on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia raises our cooperation to a new level.

SAMORA MACHEL CITED ON AFRICA'S STRUGGLE

PM061606 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "The Main Task is The Struggle for Peace!"]

[Text] Maputo, 5 Sep -- The struggle for peace and for universal and total disarmament is the main task facing the peoples today, Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and Mozambique president, stated here.

In the face of reasonable arguments, he said, Western militarist circles are stubbornly pursuing a course of fanning new hotbeds of tension and war, and are jeopardizing mankind's very existence. The Mozambique head of state expressed particular concern in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe and in the south of the African Continent.

Touching on the situation in southern Africa, S. Machel pinned responsibility on the apartheid regime for maintaining the explosive situation in the region. With the help of so-called "constitutional reforms," he said, the authorities of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] are striving to convince the international community that the criminal system of racial discrimination has allegedly undergone "positive" changes. But in reality, these "reforms" have only strengthened apartheid.

The Mozambique president refuted as absolutely unfounded the attempts by the Pretoria regime to link the resolution of the Namibian problem to a withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola, and advocated the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. He demanded that the occupation of part of Angola's territory by RSA troops cease and that the subversive actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in southern African independent states be ended.

Mozambique, S. Machel pointed out, will continue to give political, diplomatic, and moral support to the just struggle of the southern African peoples for freedom and independence.

CAMEROONIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD032228 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation from Cameroon's National Union, led by deputy secretary for organizational affairs of the Union Central Committee Raymond Malouma, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. This is a return visit; a Soviet public delegation visited Cameroon in 1981. At a meeting between the delegation and secretary of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Vladimir Izvetkov, Raymond Malouma highly assessed the Soviet Union's efforts in the struggle for peace, the struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism. He expressed confidence that the visit of his delegation would promote the development of many-sided ties between the USSR and Cameroon.

DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES CONTINUE IN CHILE

LD062323 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires September 6 TASS -- On Wednesday the protests of the mass of the Chilean population against the military-fascist dictatorship continued for the second day in succession. Rallies and demonstrations took place, barricades were put up and fierce clashes with the Army, carabinieri and other punitive forces sent against the protestors broke out in Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Copiapo, Rancagua and many other cities and communities. According to tentative estimates, seven people were killed, including a French priest visiting Santiago. Hundreds of protesters were wounded or arrested. In Santiago alone more than 300 people were detained, some of them wounded. They are put to savage torture. Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the National Guiding Council of the Working People, crippled by police, is in a grave condition.

While mass demonstrations went on, workers of many factories and offices went on strike, shops did not open and transport stood idle.

Representatives of the National-Democratic Movement of Chile, including the Communists and the Socialists, point out that the 10th day of national protest was keynoted by the further consolidation of the forces of opposition. The people displayed staunchness, courage and a will for struggle against tyranny. The mass protests demonstrated that it was only by following the road of unity and organisation that the Chilean people could achieve the restoration of freedom and democracy.

A special correspondent of the Argentine newspaper VOZ reports from Santiago the view of the leaders of the main Chilean political forces, who believe that unity in the struggle against the dictatorship was fortified as a result of day of national protest and that the way is now open to a general strike and the fall of the dictatorship.

NICARAGUA APPEALS TO UN ON U.S. AGGRESSION

LD061113 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has asked the UN Security Council to convene urgently in connection with new acts of aggression against it. Its envoy at the United Nations referred to the downing of a helicopter of U.S. make over Nicaraguan territory as an example of Washington's escalation of war of aggression against that Central American nation.

The helicopter, together with three unidentified combat planes, attacked the village of Santa Clara. As a result, civilians were killed -- women and children. The helicopter was shot down and the bodies of two Americans were discovered in it. Who were they? Nicaragua's defense minister, Umberto Ortega, declared that there is no doubt that the barbarous raid has been launched by members of Washington's CIA.

As for Washington, it is trying to dissociate itself from the incident in every possible way. It claims that the killed men were only mercenaries, or as another version rebel sympathizers. President Reagan, answering a question about the raid on Santa Clara said: We are in no way connected with that mission. The CIA also officially dissociated itself from those two found in the helicopter.

Nevertheless, it has transpired that the two men belonged to a group of seven who had arrived from New Orleans, a city in the south of the United States, to Honduras, a country neighboring on Nicaragua. One of the killed had a map that showed that the helicopter had taken off from the airfield in Honduras which had been recently modernized by U.S. specialists and which is controlled entirely by the CIA.

The Reagan administration's hypocritical attempts to represent the incident as having nothing to do with the crimes the CIA's hirelings are committing on Nicaraguan soil are the height of cynicism. The extensive involvement in raids on Nicaragua of U.S. planes delivered to the bands of counterrevolutionary hirelings testifies to the escalation of Washington's undisguised war against the republic, says a statement issued by Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry. Last October, Nicaragua reminds, a military transport plane of U.S. make was shot down over its territory. Another transgressor aircraft carrying weapons, ammunition, and food for terrorist bands was shot down in Jinotega Province last week. Numerous reports arriving from Central America and from the United States show that the Reagan administration is getting prepared for a direct armed incursion into Nicaragua. The U.S. mercenaries who met with death on Nicaraguan soil were obviously the first from the legions of U.S. soldiery with whose aid Washington wants to drown Nicaragua in blood, as it did Grenada.

BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT DISCOVERS COUP D'ETAT PLAN

LD070544 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz September 7 TASS -- Bolivia's government has discovered a conspiracy of ultraright-wing extremists who planned to kill a number of high-placed politicians, military and trade union leaders, to create an atmosphere of chaos and violence in the country and to stage a state coup d'etat. This was stated by the Minister of Interior of Bolivia Federico Alvarez Plata. The conspirators planned to hit simultaneous strikes in La Paz and some other cities of the country. Their ultimate aim was to liquidate in Bolivia the democratic system of government. The minister said that "groups with a recognised fascist identity" known by their active participation in repressions against popular masses under dictatorial regimes, masterminded the conspiracy which was planned for the end of this week.

By decision of the command of the Armed Forces and police, all Army units and security services of the country have been alerted.

CONTADORA GROUP MEMBERS MEET IN PANAMA

LD070642 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Panama City September 7 TASS -- A conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama which are members of the so-called "Contadora Group" has opened here. The participants will consider observations on a draft treaty on ways to achieve peace in Central America. The observations were expressed by representatives of the states of the region during the work of technical commissions. The foreign ministers will also work out a common stand of the "Contadora Group" at a joint meeting with the ministers of foreign affairs of Central American states. The meeting begins here today.

LEADERS FORM GUARD OF HONOR AT KOSTANDOV'S COFFIN

LD061734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Moscow bade farewell today to Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov, a prominent organizer of the Soviet chemical industry, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Lenin and USSR State Prize Laureate, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The coffin carrying the body of the deceased is set up on a high catafalque in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army. On scarlet cushions are the awards which marked the great services of Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov to the Communist Party and the Soviet state: three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, two Badge of Honor orders, and medals of the USSR.

A wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers has been laid at the catafalque. In the hall are wreaths from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, from ministries and departments, party and administrative organizations of Moscow, and from relatives and friends of the deceased.

It is 1400 [1000 GMT] [video shows Soviet leaders entering; they line up from right to left, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ustinov and Grishin] The guard of honor is taken up by Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Grishin, Dolgikh, Demichev, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev [video shows last four in separate group, left to right in order named], Kapitonov, Ligachev, Zimyanin. [video shows them in separate group, right to left, in order named]

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state then approach Kostandov's relatives and friends. They express profound condolences to them. [leaders seen shaking hands with seated relatives in following order: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Grishin, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Demichev]

The mourning vigil is borne by members of the government commission in charge of organizing the funeral. The guard of honor was taken up by deputy chairmen of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

The stream of Muscovites through the Red Banner Hall is unceasing. The workers of works and factories, staff of the capital's establishments, toilers from Moscow Oblast, figures of science and culture, representatives of public organizations, servicemen of the Soviet Army, and students have come here to say farewell to Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov, a true son of the Communist Party who gave all his life to service to the motherland.

Lying-in-State Video Details

LD062200 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 6 September broadcasts a report on the lying-in-state of L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It opens with video shots of a large ornate building which has a portrait of Kostandov over the central portal; a line of people are filing by. The portrait is bordered in red and has six red flags beneath it.

The camera cuts to the catafalque, which is bedecked with wreaths and red cushions bearing medals. There are close-ups of the medals and of the wreaths. Soldiers stand near each corner of the catafalque.

The camera zooms out to a wide shot of Soviet leaders, led by a uniformed officer, entering the hall. The camera cuts to the leaders. Grishin is nearest the camera; on his left is Ustinov, and on Ustinov's left is Gromyko. Demichev and Kapitonov can be seen behind them. As the leading officer moves off camera, Gorbachev is seen on Gromyko's left. Vorotnikov and Solomentsev can be briefly seen following behind.

Grishin, Ustinov, Gromyko, and Gorbachev pass in front of the camera, with Grishin in profile close to the camera. The leaders halt in line with one of the four soldiers. The camera cuts to a more frontal shot of the guard, Gorbachev, and Gromyko, and then moves out to show Ustinov and then Grishin. Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Grishin are wearing suits; Ustinov is in uniform. All are wearing red and black bands on their left arms.

The camera cuts to another group comprising, from left to right, a guard, Dolgikh, Demichev, Vorotnikov, and Solomentsev. All are wearing dark suits and armbands. The camera cuts to a third group comprising, from right to left, a guard, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Zimyanin. All are wearing dark suits and armbands.

The camera cuts to show Gorbachev moving towards the camera; Gromyko, Ustinov, and Grishin follow. Gorbachev passes in front of the camera and approaches the seated relatives. He sakes hands with three women and briefly greets a fourth person with a nod of the head. Gromyko, Ustinov, and Grishin follow and do likewise. As Solomentsev begins to shake hands, the shot cuts to Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, and Demichev lining up in that order to offer condolences.

Following the condolences, the camera cuts to a long shot of the catafalque; six unidentified civilians are seen in the honor guard. Four uniformed men march up ceremonially. The camera cuts to show a group of three men near the catafalque: from right to left, a guard, Smirtyukov and Arkhipov [latter two are members of the funeral organising committee]. A longer shot shows the catafalque and honor guard and then cuts to show close-ups of the public walking past the catafalque.

Cremation Held

LD070840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The governmental commission for the organization of the funeral of Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reports that the cremation of the body took place on the night of 6-7 September.

The funeral of Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov will be held today at 1300 in Red Square.

Central Television and All-Union Radio will carry a broadcast from Red Square.

Funeral Proceedings

LD071233 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0855 GMT on 7 September 1984 carries a 29-minute relay of the funeral of Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kostandov.

The opening scene is of the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square. The gun-carriage with the urn containing Kostandov's ashes moves through Red Square abreast of the Lenin Mausoleum. Soldiers march on each side of the gun-carriage. Numerous people are present in Red Square.

The announcer says that those present include "workers of the capital and the Moscow region, workers of plants and factories, personnel of establishments in the capital, party, Soviet and Komsomol officials, scientific and cultural figures, representatives of social organizations, Soviet Army personnel and students."

At 0900 GMT the urn is placed on top of a pedestal opposite the Lenin Mausoleum and the gun-carriage exits Red Square. Six figures stand alongside the pedestal, each holding a red cushion with Kostandov's medals and awards.

Next, a long-range shot shows the various leaders who are present ascending the steps to the balcony on top of the Lenin Mausoleum and taking up their positions. None can be identified at this point. As Funeral Commission Chairman Arkhipov begins a speech of tribute to Kostandov the camera shows from left to right, Arkhipov, Gromyko, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh and Ligachev, and rests on these figures for almost a minute before the camera cuts away to shots of the crowd in the square and several placards bearing Kostandov's portrait.

As Arkhipov delivers his tribute the camera tracks along the presidium, showing the following lineup, from left to right: Funeral Commission member Borisov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; Funeral Commission member Petrov, fitter at the Voskresensk Mineral Fertilizer Works; unidentified figure; Funeral Commission member Smirtyukov, head of the USSR Administrative Affairs Department; unidentified figure; Arkhipov; Gromyko; Vorotnikov; Dolgikh; Ligachev; Funeral Commission member Listov, minister of Chemical Industry; unidentified figure; Nuriyev; Smirnov; unidentified figure; Talyzin; unidentified figure.

At 0907 GMT Arkhipov declares the funeral meeting open and introduces Borisov, who delivers his eulogy to Kostandov. Borisov is followed at the microphone by Listov, for his eulogy. Finally, a eulogy is delivered by Petrov.

At 0916 GMT Arkhipov declares the funeral meeting closed. The camera shows Kostandov's family taking up their places behind the urn as the procession moves away. A military officer leads the procession, followed by figures bearing Kostandov's placard and awards. Next comes the urn. The pallbearers at the front of the urn are Gromyko and Vorotnikov; the pallbearers behind them, on the left and right sides respectively, are Ligachev and Arkhipov. Soldiers and Funeral Commission members also assist in carrying the urn.

At 0922 GMT the procession comes alongside the Kremlin Wall. Arkhipov places the urn in a niche in the Kremlin Wall. An officer assists Arkhipov in descending the two steps from the niche. These proceedings are observed by the following, from left to right, Dolgikh, Gromyko, Vorotnikov, Ligachev, two Funeral Commission members, Arkhipov, and other figures to the right of Dolgikh.

Officials place Kostandov's portrait beneath the niche holding his urn. An old women stands before the portrait, her hands in the prayer position. Final shots show the military band concluding the funeral dirge, and the relay concludes at 0924 GMT.

Chernenko Not Present

LD070936 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian continues its relay of Kostandov's funeral in Red Square. At 0916 GMT, after the eulogies, the funeral meeting is declared closed. Gromyko and Vorotnikov are the pallbearers at the front of the casket, Ligachev and Dolgikh are the pallbearers at the rear of the casket. At 0922 GMT Arkhipov places the urn in a niche in the Kremlin Wall. At 0924 GMT the relay ends. At no point is Chernenko seen.

Arkhipov Speech

LD071144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Opening Speech by Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, to open the funeral meeting for Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov in Moscow -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, today the Soviet people say farewell to a loyal son of the Communist Party, a member of its Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov. A person has departed from us whose whole life was dedicated to serving the Soviet people, to implementing the ideas of the Communist Party and to the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of our socialist society.

Leonid Aleksandrovich [corrects himself] -- Arkadiyevich -- Kostandov was born in 1915 into a worker's family. At the age of 15 he started his labor activity. First he worked as a machine operator at a cotton mill, and then as a brigade leader at a silk spinning factory in Turkmen SSR. After finishing at the Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering in 1940, Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov occupied various engineering posts at Chirchik Electrochemical Combine, progressing from workshop mechanic to director of the combine. At that combine, in 1942, he was accepted into the Communist Party where he received his ideological training and acquired rich experience in organizing work with people. In 1953, Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov was promoted to the post of head of the Chief Directorate of the Nitrogen Industry, and later to that of chairman [corrects himself] -- deputy chairman -- of the State Committee for Chemistry, chairman of the State Committee for Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, chairman of the State Committee for the Chemical Industry.

In 1965, Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov made a major contribution to the development of the country's chemical industry and to the organization of fundamental scientific research in the branches of the chemical industry. In this he displayed brilliant capabilities as an engineer and industrial organizer. He was always not just a propagandist, but also an active participant in the elaboration and introduction of the latest achievements of chemical science and technology into the national economy.

Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, who from 1980 occupied the responsible post of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, devoted all of his ebullient energy, his great organizational talent, to the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to the acceleration of the development of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress and to the cause of further raising the standard of living of Soviet people.

Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov made a considerable contribution to the organization of international cooperation among the chemical workers of the socialist community countries, to the implementation of the integrated program of the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member countries.

In 1966, Leonid Arkadiyevich was elected candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee and became a member of its Central Committee in 1971. He participate in the work of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. From 1966 on, he was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In all the posts to which he was directed by the party, Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov displayed a high level of responsibility for the task entrusted to him, expecting exactingness from both himself and his subordinates, party principle, and assiduity. Consistency and persistence in realizing the aims mapped out were his characteristic features as a man and a leader. He knew life and the concerns and needs of the working people well, and he responded in a sensitive way to their proposals and requests, and always supported a useful initiative.

Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostanov's selfless service to the cause of the Communist Party and Soviet people was marked by three Orders of Lenin, and many other orders and medals. For his outstanding personal contribution to the development of the chemical industry he was awarded the title of Laureate of Lenin and USSR State Prizes.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, together with the whole people, are in profound grief because of the untimely demise of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, a true son of the party and people, and they express sincere condolences to his relatives and friends.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade! The bright memory of you will remain in our hearts for ever!

Comrades, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, and the Soviet Government, I proclaim the funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Loenid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to be open.

The podium is given to Comrade Leonid Aleksandrovich Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Listov Speech

LD071232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0909 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Vladimir Vladimirovich Listov, minister of the chemical industry, at the funeral meeting for Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov in Moscow -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The news of the death of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, a true son of the party, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, came as a deep pain in the hearts of Soviet chemical workers. Our homeland has suffered an immeasurably grave loss. Leonid Arkadiyevich devoted all his life to the cause of serving the country's chemical industry. In the course of nearly 20 years he stood at the head of the industry's headquarters, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and directed its work as deputy chairman of the Soviet Government.

Immense work in realizing the historic decisions of the party in the chemicalization of the national economy and in shaping and developing the modern Soviet chemical industry is linked with Leonid Arkadiyevich's name. With his direct participation, one of the world's largest mineral fertilizer industries was created in the country within a short time, and production of chemical means to protect plants expanded, which is a most important condition for the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program. The production of polymer materials, synthetic fabrics and fibers, petrochemical products, and consumer goods was developed substantially. Industrial giants of modern chemistry erected in many economic regions of the country will be a memento to Leonid Arkadiyevich.

With his direct participation, the Soviet chemical industry has taken one of the leading places in our socialist economy, and is today capable of producing any chemical compound, product, or material known in world practice.

The motherland highly praised Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov's services to the party and people, awarding him many orders and medals. He had a passionate love for chemistry and was a talented engineer. He had a profound all-around understanding of chemical technology and machine-building and was an ardent propagandist for chemistry. His contribution to the cause of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the countries of the socialist community was a great one. Leonid Arkadiyevich always remembered Lenin's command: that it is people who decide the success of the matter. He constantly concerned himself with the training and education of cadres. All we chemists are his comrades-in-arms and students. He generously shared his immense experience and profound knowledge, and he was always at the center of events. He saw the great things beyond the little things. He combined party-style exactingness with profound humanity, and was a sensitive comrade.

The multimillion-strong army of Soviet chemists is grieving today because of the demise of Leonid Arkadieyevich Kostandov, and at the same time is quite determined to continue following the course mapped out by the Communist Party, to apply all their strength and knowledge for the further successful development of the Soviet chemical industry, for speeding up of scientific-technological progress, and for all-around intensification of the country's economy.

May I express profound condolences to the family and friends of Leonid Arkidiyevich; we share the grief of the irredeemable loss with them. The bright memory of Leonid Arkidiyevich Kostandov, a glorious son of the Soviet people who gave all his life to the cause of serving the Communist Party and the socialist motherland, will be preserved forever in our hearts. Farewell, our dear Leonid Arkadiyevich!

Obituary Signatories

PM070947 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 September in its First Edition carries on page 3 the 500-word obituary of Deputy Premier Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov. The obituary is signed by the following:

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov. G.F. Sizov, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nurivye, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Talyzin, B.Ye. Shcherbina, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.G. Afonin, S.A. Shalayev, V.M. Mishin, T.N. Menteshashvili, A.P. Aleksandrov, A.M. Shkolnikov, V.V. Listov, A.G. Petrishchev, V.S. Fedorov, K.I. Brekhov, M.I. Busygin, N.A. Maltsev, V.A. Dinkov, T.Z. Khuramshin, M.G. Gapurov, L.A. Borisov, A.Ye. Petrov.

HELSINKI: ARKHIPOV APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

LD051028 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] USSR First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov has been appointed chairman of the Soviet section of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission. The country's long-serving foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev, has been relieved of the post.

The Soviet charge d'affaires in Finland informed Premier Kalevi Sorsa about the change yesterday; Sorsa has been chairman of the Finnish section since the end of last year. The Foreign Ministry regarded Patolichev's poor health and the need to raise the hierarchical level of the chairman of the commission as reasons for the change. Arkhipov is higher in rank than Patolichev.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES AUTOMATIZATION

PM071047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a routine meeting, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the question of the introduction into the national economy of automatic rotor and rotor-conveyor lines. As was noted at the meeting, the extensive introduction of such automatic lines that are characterized by their precision, reliability, and the continuity of their technological processes provides the opportunity to sharply raise the level of the intensification of industrial production and ensures a considerable growth in labor productivity and a reduction of production areas, releases a large number of personnel, and improves the working people's working conditions.

Experience in the use of rotor and rotor-conveyor lines confirms the great effectiveness of their use and the need to actively introduce them in stamping, foundry, and hardware production, and in a number of branches of the machine-building, chemical and food industries.

Taking account of the great economic return and the social effect of the use of this sort of progressive equipment, the Politburo has instructed the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the corresponding ministries and departments to elaborate the tasks for its introduction into production, which should be implemented with the most active participation of the country's scientific and production collectives. Party organizations are called upon to conduct constant supervision of this work.

Taking account of the fact that the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact will be marked in May 1985, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved measures to be implemented in the Soviet Union in connection with this major political event. At the same time, it was stressed that the existence of the Warsaw Pact is inseparable from the consistent consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, from joint resistance to the aggressive, militarist policies of the United States of America and its NATO allies, and from ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed a number of other questions of the further development of political and economic cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, and of the external and domestic policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON USSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM

PM061357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Court Plenum has been held under the chairmanship of V.I. Terebilov.

On the basis of the report by Ye.A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, there was a discussion on courts' application of the law guaranteeing the right to justifiable defense against offenses dangerous to society. The resolution adopted notes that the vigorous defense of the interests of the Soviet state and society against criminal offenses and the protection of socialist property, public order, and the life, health, honor, and dignity of Soviet people are the constitutional right and, under certain conditions, the duty of Soviet citizens.

Citizens are entitled to actively defend themselves not only from the beginning of an assault, but also when faced with the real threat of such an assault when delay might lead to harm to the person defending himself or to other citizens or the interests of the state and society. They are entitled to defend not only themselves and their own rights, but also the rights and interests of other citizens and the interests of the state and, in particular, of socialist property.

The actions of people's volunteer militiamen and citizens who necessarily harmed an individual while preventing him from committing an offense dangerous to society, apprehending him, and handing him over to the militia should be treated as acts of justifiable defense.

The courts' attention is drawn to their obligation to strictly observe the provisions of the laws governing the protection of representatives of the authorities, fishery inspectors, huntsmen, foresters, and other workers of conservation organs, and watchmen in the performance of their official duties in protecting socialist property, natural resources, buildings, premises, and public order, and in apprehending lawbreakers.

The courts are instructed to strictly observe the requirements of the law to ensure that citizens who have acted in justifiable defense are not unlawfully convicted. When resolving this question of law, it is necessary to proceed from the premise that it should only be considered as action beyond the limits of justifiable defense when the means of defense used are clearly and obviously not in keeping with the character of and danger posed by the offense in question.

With the aim of stepping up the campaign against crime and other breaches of the law, the courts must make it clear in each case, as the resolution noted, whether all those people whose criminal offense was repulsed have been brought to trial, and to resolve the question of bringing them to trial where grounds for this exist.

When applying the law on justifiable defense, the courts must distinguish lawful actions of this kind from instances which clearly exceed the limits of justifiable defense, the settling of personal scores, feuds, fights, and so forth.

On the basis of a report by S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, there was an examination of the question of guidelines from union republic Supreme Court plenums.

The resolution adopted pointed out that union republic Supreme Courts, exercising their authority as the supreme republic-level legal organs, promote by their resolutions the correct and uniform application of laws by the courts and the raising of the effectiveness of legal activity in consolidating socialist legality and law and order.

At the same time, the attention of union republic Supreme Courts was drawn to the need to step up the monitoring of USSR Supreme Court plenum guidelines and of plenums' own resolutions in carrying out the law.

It was specifically recommended that additional measures be adopted to increase the quality of the work of appeal and supervisory courts and to promptly rectify errors committed when settling civil and criminal cases.

The resolution notes that, in accordance with the laws on the courts system, union republic Supreme Court plenums are authorized to give courts guidelines on questions of republic law. These guidelines are binding not only for the courts, but also for other organs and officials applying the law on which the guideline was issued. If the need arises to issue guidelines on the application of union-wide laws, Supreme Courts must make representations to a USSR Supreme Court plenum.

On the basis of a report by A.F. Demyanenko, member of the USSR Supreme Court, there was an examination of questions of the courts' application of the law when resolving disputes arising from the demolition of buildings belonging to citizens in connection with the appropriation of areas of land for state or social needs.

The plenum ruled that, in such cases, the owner of the property, the members of his family, as well as other citizens residing permanently in the building to be demolished are to be allocated apartments in the same population center at least as large, as a rule, as the accommodation in the building subject to demolition. If the premises are less than laid down by the norm governing the provision of accommodation in a given population center to citizens in need of improved housing conditions, apartments are to be allocated on a scale not less than this norm. If the accommodation presently occupied is larger in area than the norm for accommodation laid down in the republic, the apartment is to be allocated on the basis of the aforementioned norm. Additional accommodation is to be provided if the owner of the building or other citizens living there are entitled to that accommodation and did actually enjoy such accommodation in the building to be demolished. A request by an owner of premises temporarily not residing there for an apartment to be allocated in connection with the demolition of that building must be made within the general 3-year period of limitation.

In accordance with the law, owners of buildings to be demolished may choose to be paid the value of the building, structures, and equipment or be entitled, at their own discretion, to make use of the materials resulting from dismantling such buildings, structures, or equipment. The plenum ruled that the right to the aforementioned forms of compensation also continues when the owner of the building to be demolished is not living there and is provided with accommodation according to the set norm.

If it is established during the examination of a case that the decision to demolish a building was taken by an organ not empowered to do so, the court may turn down an action to evict the citizens living in that building.

The courts were also given the ruling that after the relevant organs have made the decision to appropriate an area of land for state or social needs and after the right to enjoy the land has ceased, the owner is not entitled to transfer the building situated on this land except for demolition or sale to enterprises, establishments, or organizations to which the area of land has been assigned.

The courts are not authorized to settle questions connected with establishing value. They are only empowered to hear actions to recover the cost of the building to be demolished and other structures, fruit- and berry-producing plots, and crop-producing areas according to scales laid down by a special commission. Such commissions are formed under the set procedure by soviet rayispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms within cities.

The plenum examined some other legal questions arising from court practice during the examination of individual cases. In particular, there was a discussion of the responsibility of independent tour group leaders for violation of the safety rules when conducting trips or journeys that result in death or have other grave consequences. The plenum ruled that the nonfulfillment or inadequate fulfillment of an independent tour group leader's duties in the organization and safe conduct of a tourist trip or journey that has the aforementioned consequences should be examined under those articles of the union republics' Criminal Code that govern responsibility for official crimes, only when a tour leader is appointed under the established procedure by the appropriate organization running the trip or journey.

The plenum heard a report by S.K. Kurbanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court, on progress in the Tajik SSR courts' fulfillment of the law on responsibility for bribery and also of the 23 September 1977 USSR Supreme Court Plenum resolution "On Court Practice in Cases of Bribery." A corresponding resolution was adopted on this question.

The plenum also heard objections on civil and criminal cases from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR prosecutor general. The resolutions adopted on specific cases will aid the correct application of the law by the courts and the stepping up of the campaign against embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, speculation, and breaches of labor and state discipline.

Participating in the plenum's work were N.A. Bazhenov, USSR acting prosecutor general, and I.S. Samoshchenko, USSR acting justice minister.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

PM061551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Soviet Person"]

[Text] Our motherland lives according to a powerful labor rhythm. Soviet people see for themselves that our life becomes richer and finer every day, while the level of our entire people's well-being and culture is being raised. Back at the dawn of the 20th Century, in creating the Communist Party, V.I. Lenin pointed out that the chief aim of the socialist system will be to ensure the full well-being and free comprehensive development of all members of society.

The CPSU sacredly follows Lenin's behests, and its activity is centered on the individual and the satisfaction of people's growing needs. In striving to develop the national economy and for high production efficiency, our party and state are concerned to enhance the people's good and to strengthen the homeland's might. Despite the complexities of international life, which force us to divert considerable resources into strengthening the country's security, we would not dream of curtailing the broad social program outlined by the 26th Party Congress.

"The consistent improvement of the life of the broad masses of the working people," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at his meeting with the workers of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant, "is the Communist Party's general line, and nothing will shake it."

It is known that the creation of a highly efficient economy is the basis of enhancing the people's good, and at the same time the very development of production will more successfully proceed, the better working and living conditions are. This is an axiom of our way of life.

The Food Program is aimed at at raising the population's living standards. The population's real incomes are growing. In 1983, retail commodity turnover almost trebled compared with 1965. The working people received more than 2 million apartments last year -- more than in any of the previous 5 years. This year, too, the target for commissioning housing is a very high. More and more comfortable and fine houses, schools, medical establishments, and clubs are being constructed in the countryside.

A program is being drawn up to develop consumer goods production and the services sphere. Soviet people want to acquire a wide range of first-class products. It is not an easy task to increase production of these goods, but our economy is up to it. Soviets and economic organs, the recent USSR Supreme
not an easy task to increase production of these goods, the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session pointed out, have begun resolving in greater depth and more thoroughly questions of the production of goods for the people and making fuller use of the resources and potential available locally. And appreciable results have already been achieved, and there has been a big increase in the production of products that accord with the customers' requirements in terms of quality, appearance, and fashion.

Soviet people greeted with profound satisfaction the reduction of state retail prices of a number of consumer goods, implemented 1 September 1984. It embraces products in mass, daily demand, whose production has recently substantially increased. This is a new manifestation of the concern of our party and state for raising the working people's living standards. The benefit to the population from the price reductions implemented over the past 18 months, as well as from other measures of this type, will total more than R9 billion a year in all. It should especially be noted that children's products have become considerably cheaper.

Every day the world sees graphic facts of socialism's life-giving force and of its advantages over the world of capital. It should be pointed out that the prices of industrial goods in the United States rise every day, and in 1979-1983 they increased 31.4 percent. During the present administration's rule, U.S. living standards have fallen more than 20 percent, while the number of poor people -- those living below the "poverty line" -- has increased to 35 million. On the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in the income of the rich, who are making superprofits.

Soviet people optimistically look to the future. They see that the plans of their dear party embrace improving all aspects of their life, and this gives rise to a burst of energy and the desire to work still better and more productively.

The improvement of the work of labor collectives in raising labor productivity and reducing output prime costs is an indispensable condition for creating additional material and financial resources for the successful fulfillment of the social program. It is necessary to still more widely develop in every collective the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, to strengthen the policy of thrift, and to thriftily and assiduously manage.

The resources being allocated to satisfying the population's needs are increasing from year to year. Soviet people are receiving increasing benefits from social consumption funds, which totaled R134.5 billion in 1983. These huge sums must be efficiently expended; for the working people's greatest benefit. And much here depends on trade union committees and local organs of power.

The entire activity of the soviets is connected with the life, affairs, and routine of working people.

Their primary task is to show concern for more fully satisfying the population's needs and improving services. PRAVDA receives many letters about serious shortcomings in passenger transport, particularly in Rostov-na-Donu, Karaganda, and Taganrog, but no decisive measures are taken to rectify the situation. But it is precisely local soviets, above all, that are obliged to instill model order in the transport coveyor. The improvement of passenger services, like the enhancement of the class of work of other consumer services, is a specific contribution to enhancing people's well-being and improving their working and leisure conditions.

Party committees must display high exactingness, demandingness, sensitivity, and understanding when it is a question of living and working conditions and the health of Soviet people. There are no petty, insignificant matters here: they are all very important! Party committees, local soviets, and trade unions must show constant concern to ensure that our people live better and can work more efficiently, with greater effort, and in a good mood for the good of the motherland.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM ON POSITIVE ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD062050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The party leadership's successful implementation of management and construction measures and the combination of economic, organizational, and ideological influence on labor collectives has enabled the working people of Lithuania to achieve favorable results in all economic spheres in the fourth year of the 5-year period. This was said at a plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee held today. A report was given by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

GRISHIN SPEAKS TO MOSCOW GORKOM ON GUIDING YOUTH

LD051541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] How best to implement Lenin's behests to young people to study and to the party to teach communism to young people -- these were the topics of discussion at a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom held today. The tasks of the city party organization in light of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on further improvement of party guidance of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist education of young people and the speech of Comrade Chernenko to the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries were discussed. Noting the great political and theoretical significance of these documents, the rapporteur, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, stressed that the aims contained in them are a long-term militant program for action for every party and Komsomol organization.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARTYNOV AT GOSSNAB SESSION

PM061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Gossnab Collegium held 28 August examined the progress of plan fulfillment for industrial output deliveries contracted in 1984 and discussed measures to further enhance the work of the USSR Gossnab and its organs in strengthening deliveries discipline in the national economy.

N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gossnab chairman, delivered a report on this question.

N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBLAST PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIVS

LD061850 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Pavlodan, Petropavlovsk, and Kokchetav meetings of oblast party and economic aktivs have been held. The speakers noted that farmers of the Kazakh virgin lands are insistently searching for reserves. Progressive methods of threshing and transporting grains are being more widely applied than last year. There is a more rational utilization of the possibilities of threshing floors and elevators. It was noted that there is a need to speed up the transportation-procurement line. There was talk of the need to take additional measures for an organized completion of the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, groats, and other crops. An increased contribution to realizing the food Program requires a multiplication of efforts to create the foundations for the future harvest and for successful wintering of livestock.

Those taking part in the meetings analyzed the situation in industry, capital construction, and transportation. Much attention was paid to questions of further improving political, organizational, and ideological education activity. It was stressed that party organizations are insistently called upon to improve the style and methods of work, to show more concern for selection and training of cadres, to raise the sense of responsibility for alloted tasks in every communist, and to more resolutely put an end to mismanagement and disorganization.

Speeches were made at the aktiv meetings by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

HOUSING OFFICIAL, PASSPORT OFFICERS SENTENCED

PM060757 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 3

[TASS report: "When the Law Is Ignored"]

[Text] Makhachkala -- Makhachkala resident L. Prokofyeva "earned her living" through the illegal registration of apartments.

Seeking out candidates for rehousing, the criminal obtained large sums of money from them and incited them to give bribes to officials -- passport officers M. Kazanfarova and N. Muslimova. Having found a common language, this "trio" manipulated housing which became free when people moved out. A number of machinations took place: Forged documents were drawn up and incorrect entries made in passports about the registration of those who wanted to acquire an apartment by bribery.

The culprits appeared before the court. Eleven years' deprivation of liberty and confiscation of property -- that was the punishment the people's court in Makhachkala's Leninskiy Rayon handed down to Prokofyeva. Here accomplices Kazanfarova and Muslimova were also sentenced to various terms.

The court submitted its ruling to the Dagestan ASSR MVD. It rightly notes the lack of proper monitoring of the work of the passport service -- after all, that was what helped create the conditions so that the crimes could be committed.

SPEECHES, DOCUMENTS ON DISARMAMENT PUBLISHED

PM061554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Urgent Problem"]

[Text] The PRAVDA Publishing House has published the fourth issue of the brochure "Disarmament -- Command of the Times" [Razoruzheniye -- Veleniye Vremeni]. It gathers together the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of other Soviet leaders devoted to this urgent problem, official documents, and also PRAVDA editorial articles published during the period March through July of this year. The brochure has been published in a mass edition.

TASS REVIEWS COLLECTED WORKS OF LEONID ZAMYATIN

LD311934 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- "Ideological Struggle and Peace Problems" is the title of collected articles by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The articles in the booklet expose the Reagan administration's adventurist policy, within whose framework a crusade has been launched against the USSR and the socialist countries and Washington's mendacious statements that it is ready to do its utmost to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The booklet stresses that the present serious deterioration of the international situation and the difficulties, through which the world is going, are a direct result of the negative changes in the policy of the United States.

The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe has resulted in a breakdown of the talks on European nuclear weapons and created obstacles for talks on strategic weapons, as, by force of their deployment, the American medium-range missiles are towards the USSR a strategic weapon, by means of which the USA intends to ensure a change in the existing parity in its favour, Zamyatin writes.

He stresses that to resume talks it takes the preparedness of the USA to remove the obstacles put up by it and return to the situation which existed prior to the start of deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. "Without that the talks would be nothing else but a smokescreen for the arms race, support for the policy of the present United States Administration, which is hostile to the cause of peace," the pamphlet says.

The articles included into the booklet were published in the Soviet press in different times. The collected articles have been issued by the NOVOSTI press agency in the Russian, English, French, German and Spanish languages.

BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED -- Publication of a 12-volume Lithuanian Soviet encyclopedia has been completed in Vilnius. It reflects the big social and economic changes in the life of the republic over the years of Soviet power. It is the first expansive academic work of its kind in the history of Lithuania's culture. The encyclopedia contains more than 72,000 entries, written by leading specialists and scientists, and by heads of the republic's industries and departments. Scientists from Moscow and Leningrad and from all union republics also participated in preparation of material for the new publication. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Aug 84 LD]

PROKHOROV COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD051555 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

Experts are now summing up the first, purely tentative, results of a major economic experiment meant to continue during two years. It has been going on in a number of Soviet industries for eight months now. The purpose of the experiment is to test in practice new planning and production management methods at the level of individual factories, large production amalgamations and whole ministries.

The first steps, experts believe, are on the whole encouraging. This is shown by the fact, for instance, that productivity at plants of two national ministries participating in the experiment was growing faster than at other plants during the first half of this year.

Without going into detail, we can characterize the main target of the experiment as broader independence for industries and the provision of conditions to make it profitable for both factories and workers, first, to expand the output of quality products while minimizing financial, material and labour inputs and, second, to meet in full and accurately on time their contractual obligations on supplies to other industries expecting these particular products.

Three major innovations have been introduced to achieve these targets. The number of indicators by which the performance of industry is evaluated has been reduced for the factories and amalgamations participating in the experiment; the so-called normatives -- deductions to the state budget, wage and bonus funds, etc, previously fixed for every year, have been left stable for the entire duration of the experiment; and the wages and bonuses of all the workers have been fully geared to the end results of the work of the entire enterprise. In other words, everyone now has an interest in the performance of the factory as a whole rather than in that of himself or his particular production line or workshop.

All this indicates broadening democracy in production management. Specialists believe that enhanced personal interest in the end results of the work of the entire factory will help involve in production planning and management all the workers and employees of a factory, from general manager to engineers to workers.

The experiment in no way detracts from the role of planning in the Soviet economy. Western observers who believe that broader independence of factories will lessen the importance of planning are wrong. What the experiment amounts to is an attempt to improve rather than weaken planning and the fulfillment of plans. It is precisely this that is one of the major targets of the experiment, namely, to ensure full and timely meeting of contractual supply obligations. Timely supplies constitute the main guarantee that the national economic plans as a whole will be fulfilled.

The experiment continues and it is yet early to speak about its final results. Moreover, the decision has been taken that another 26 sectors of the Soviet economy will join the experiment in January 1985. It will be not merely a mechanical expansion of the experiment: Industries representing all the types of production in this country will become involved. Next year, therefore, a miniature model of the national economy, as it were, will participate in the experiment.

TASS has been told by the State Planning Committee of the USSR that the innovations which will justify themselves in the experiment -- and its final results will be summarized at the end of next year -- will be introduced in the Soviet national economy as a whole. Indeed, the purpose of the experiment is to ensure that the country starts its next, 12th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) with an economic mechanism which could make a better use of the broad possibilities offered by the planned socialist economy.

DEMIDOV CONDEMNS OIL REFINERY FIRE LOSSES

PM061254 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 August carries on page 4 a 2,100-word report by N. Demidov entitled "The Firemen Put Out the Fire and Saved the Plant. But at What Cost?" describing the extinguishing of an Omsk oil refinery on the night of 26-27 July caused by sparks from a faulty pump motor. The report says that it took over 100 firemen and 32 firetrucks 24 hours to put out the fire. Demidov complains that it took 20 minutes for the refinery workers to call the firemen, "which is what made a situation critical that initially appeared to be minor. The pump should never have caught fire in the first place." A fire extinguisher nozzle was pointing straight at it, the report says, but it was not activated in time. The report ends with the following passage:

On seven occasions, administrative steps were taken by state fire inspection organs against plant workers, from mechanic to director, for breaking fire precaution regulations. The association party committee, association leadership, and plant director had repeatedly been told about the fire precaution status of the refinery. What are the conclusions? Here they are.

"From the documents:

"'An anaylsis of past fires shows that most were due to faulty production equipment, including the conflagration on 27 July 1984.'"

LATE AUGUST WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM061659 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Most of the USSR's European territory experienced fairly mild weather in the first half of the 10-day period. Then it became cooler. Air and ground frosts were recorded in a number of oblasts north of the line Vilnius-Bryansk-Lipetsk-Sverdlovsk. Rain fell for 3-7 days over most of the territory.

In most oblasts in the Northern, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions and in the north of the Volga Region, winter grain crops were mainly in the young growth phase -- the third leaf -- and the beginning of tillering was observed on crops planted in early August. Shoots have appeared on early-sown crops in Belorussia, the Baltic Region, and the Northwest and Central Economic Regions.

Corn has been observed at the waxy stage of ripeness in the North Caucasus, most of Moldavia, the South and Donetsk-Dnepr Regions, and the southern Central Chernozem Region; early-sown crops have been observed in full ripeness.

Corn has been observed in the milky stage of ripeness in the fields of the Central Zone, while in the west the panicles and cobs are continuing to flower.

In most beet-growing oblasts the sugar beet roots have continued growing. They increased by 40-70 grams over the 10-day period.

The potato tubers have continued to grow in the industrial cultivation regions. The conditions for this were favorable in most regions. The harvest has begun in many places.

Fairly mild and predominantly dry weather has been experienced in the arable farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts. The temperature was close to the long-term average. On certain days the air temperature rose to between 25 to 33 degrees. In most areas there was either no rain or no more than 5 mm. Between 11 to 30 mm of rain fell over 2-5 days only in western West Siberia and the northwest oblasts of Kazakhstan.

Conditions for harvesting grain crops, procuring feed, and growing winter grain crops were favorable. The winter crops sown in the first half of August have begun tillering, and later-sown crops were at the young growth -- third leaf -- phase. In northern Kazakhstan and the south of West Siberia the flowering of corn panicles and cobs has been observed.

The hot, dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan. The daytime air temperature ranged from 34-44 degrees. The number of fully formed cotton bolls increased somewhat during the 10 days. They are opening everywhere. The cotton has ripened in the central and southern cotton-sowing oblasts. Selective harvesting has begun in some areas. The growth of sugar beet roots continued on the irrigated lands of Kirghizia and Kazakhstan.

HEALTH, WORK OF SOYUZ-7 COSMONAUTS VIEWED

LD061915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Breaking Through the Barrier of the Known" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS) -- TASS special correspondent Valentin Ovcharov writes:

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working in space for 7 months. In a few hours, tonight they will exceed the duration of the longest flight in the history of cosmonautics -- 211 days, by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

"The previous flights and the present one have shown that 211 days is far from being the limit for the human organism," said Dr Anatoliy Yegorov, who supervises the cosmonauts' health. "Man has now learned to live and work in space for up to 1 year; naturally, observing all the prophylactic measures that have been worked out by Soviet space medicine."

In the past months, the crew has done a vast volume of work researching the Earth's natural resources from space; they have set up many medical, technological, and astrophysical experiments, and received two visiting expeditions. The commander and the flight engineer have made six excursions into open space, resulting in exceptionally important work on the station's joint propulsion unit and also the assembly of solar battery supplementary panels.

"We are completely happy with the crew's health. And we rely on objective indices," Dr Yegorov continued. For example, the body mass of one crew member has risen somewhat, that of another has stayed the same, while that of the third has fallen. But they are all within the norms. The volume of the tibia of all crewmen has decreased by an average of 15 percent. This is also a normal reaction to prolonged stay in weightlessness, connected with the leaching of calcium from the bone tissue. At the moment, two problems concern us most. The first is to prevent muscle volume decrease. In this context, for the first time we have carried out tests of the musculature training level during the current expedition. This research is being carried out by Oleg Atkov. A set of prophylactic physical exercises helped the cosmonauts to maintain the volume of muscle they had before the flight.

Another important part of the medical program consists in maintaining the psychological climate on board. For example, the cosmonauts asked flight control center not to assign tasks to specific crew members. They asked that the distribution of duties be left to them. Ground control acceded to their request.

Throughout the flight, television meetings with their families have been arranged for the cosmonauts. This has helped them. Incidentally, it was during such a session that Leonid Kizim learned that a daughter had been born in his family.

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE'S RETURN TO EARTH REPORTED

LD051703 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 5 TASS -- The space shuttle "Discovery" with six astronauts on board made a landing at the Edwards Air Force Base of the USA in California today. During the six-day flight the spaceship's crew deployed three communications satellites, including a military one which is specially designed for launching from shuttle spaceships. A number of technical experiments were carried out, among them the deployment of a large-size panel of solar-cell batteries.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

AKHROMEYEV NAMED ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF CHIEF

LD061918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces -- USSR first deputy defense minister.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov has been relieved of the post of [osvobozhden ot dolzhnosti] chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, USSR first deputy defense minister in connection with a new appointment [v svyazi s perekhodom na druguyu rabotu].

Sergey Akhromeyev was born into a farming family in 1923. He has been serving in the Soviet Armed Forces since 1940, and actively participated in the Great Patriotic War. In 1952 he graduated from the armor military academy and in 1967 from the military academy of the General Staff. During the post-war period he commanded a regiment, a division, an army, and was chief of staff of a military district. During the past ten years he served as deputy and first deputy chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. Sergei Akhromeyev is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. He is Hero of the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM070719 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 September in its Second Edition front-pages an unattributed report under the heading "Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev -- Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR First Deputy Defense Minister." The text of the report is identical with paragraphs one and three of above item. Alongside the report is a half-length photograph of Akhromeyev. Below this is an unattributed "chronicle" whose text comprises paragraphs one and two of above item.

Insight Into Ogarkov's Release

AU070828 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 7 September carries a 5-minute report by Moscow Correspondent Otto Hermann on the release of Nikolay Ogarkov from his positions as USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of general staff. After giving details of Ogarkov's career, Hermann notes: "The Soviet leadership likes to show itself monolithically united, but a few months ago Ogarkov made statements of military-political significance, speaking in 'favor of new high-technology weapons at the expense of traditional nuclear missiles, tanks, and warships'. If you consider this in connection with the developments concerning the Soviet proposal for peace weapons talks in Vienna, which are taking a somewhat strange course, the suspense about Marshal Ogarkov's future can only increase. For Austria this development is interesting not only from an overall world political aspect, but also because it is understood that Austria had invited Marshal Ogarkov to pay a visit and he was to have come in the fall."

MARSHAL USTINOV MARKS NEW YEAR AT MILITARY SCHOOLS

PM061151 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 September in its Second Edition front-pages under the general heading "Toward New Heights" two 200-word reports by Major V. Usoltsev and Captain A. Bondarenko on the first day of lessons at the Syzran Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots and the Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense repectively.

The reports are prefaced with the following introduction:

"Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has cordially congratulated the command, the professorial and teaching staff, students, cadets, and all personnel of military academies, institutes, schools, and military faculties on the start of the new academic year. He expressed confidence that military educational institutions will achieve new successes in training officer cadres for the Armed Forces."

GROUND FORCES CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON TANKERS DAY

LD061009 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The Soviet people and its valiant troops in the grim battle with Nazi Germany and militarist Japan, the strike forces of international imperialiam, have won a history-making victory, upholding the independence of the socialist motherland and saving the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement, Colonal-General Dmitriy Grinkevich, chief of staff of Ground Forces, said in a TASS interview in connection with Tanker's Day which is marked in the USSR every year on the second Sunday of September.

The results of the past war are a stern warning to aggressors, seekers of military adventures. But the incumbent U.S. Administration, ignoring the lessons of history, has proclaimed another "crusade" against socialism and tries to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, the buildup of U.S. military preparations in the Far East and the militarization of space are a source of serious concern.

The Soviet Union together with fraternal socialist countries consistently presses for removing the threat of war and curbing the arms race. The cause of preserving peace is reliably served by the fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries and by successfully developing cooperation between the socialist states groupe in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government pay unremitting attention to developing the Armed Forces of the USSR and upgrading their combat capability. Over the post-war period the technical power of tank forces, their maneuverability, fire powe and protection against the enemy's weapons have grown many times over.

Taking into account the growing war danger, the tankers keep a vigilant watch over the intrigues of the enemies of peace and maintian constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism. In serried ranks with the fighting men of the other services of the USSR's Armed Forces they are always prepared to discharge their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor.

BRIEFS

MILITARY NEWSPAPER AWARDED -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the newspaper of the Urals Military District KRASNYY BOETS [RED SOLDIER] has been awarded the Red Star Order. This marks its services to communist and military education of servicemen and mobilization for successful resolution of tasks in defense of the socialist homeland. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]